حكذا من الأصل

THE WEATHER—PARIS: Tuesday, cold and clear. Temp. 2—3 (36-37). Wednesday, cold and clear. LONDON: Tuesday, cold and clear. Temp. 6—1 (41-30). Wednesday, cold and clear. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Tuesday, rain. Temp 12—1 (55-30). NEW YORK: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 9-3 (48-37).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S	Kenya	8.5 S
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	3.5 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Egypt	35 P	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire	22 P	Netherlands	1.50 F.cr.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	40 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	2 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	17.50 E.cr.
Great Britain	30 P	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	47. L.
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.50 $1
Israel	1.5 7.50	Yugoslavia	15 D.

No. 29,489 PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1977 Established 1887

Begin Names Two As Representatives For Cairo Meeting

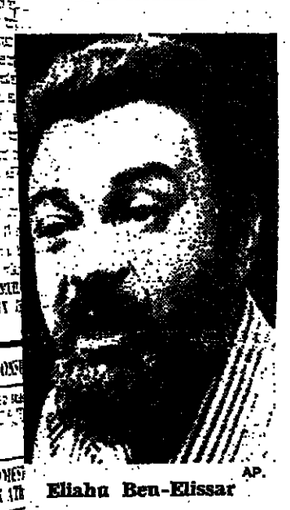
By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Prime Minister Menahem Begin told the Israeli parliament today that he would send two of his key aides to Cairo soon to take part in informal talks being called by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to prepare for a Geneva peace conference.

The two aides are Eliahu Ben-Elissar, director general of the Prime Minister's office, and Meir Rosenne, a longtime legal adviser to Israeli foreign ministers. [The parliament endorsed the government's actions by a vote of 57 to 4, with the 29 Labor delegates abstaining and the four Communists voting against the moves, UPI reported.]



Meir Rosenne AP.



Eliahu Ben-Elissar AP.

In what had been billed here as a major policy address, Mr. Begin told the Knesset (parliament) that he had received the Egyptian invitation, signed by acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali, from Israel's ambassador to the UN, Chaim Herzog.

New York Session

Mr. Herzog had received it from Egypt's ambassador to the UN, Esmat Abdel Meguid, who handed it over at an extraordinary meeting between the two in New York that marked the end of years of mutual snubbing in the corridors of the UN.

The Egyptian invitation was addressed to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan. It twice used the word "informal" in connection with the Cairo conference, which Mr. Ghali described as "intended to prepare the conference in Geneva and insure its success, with the aim of achieving an overall settlement of the Middle East conflict, in order to establish a just and durable peace in the area."

The invitation said the Cairo conference would start next Saturday. That is the Jewish sabbath, and the earliest an Israeli delegation could start working would be Saturday night.

Mr. Begin said he had been in touch with Mr. Dayan, who is on an official visit to West Germany, and that it had been agreed to send Mr. Ben-Elissar and Mr. Rosenne, along with their aides. Mr. Begin told the Knesset that the Israeli delegation could be expanded depending upon events in the fast-moving rounds of Egyptian-Israeli contacts.

'True Peace'

"This will open the direct negotiations for the preparation of the Geneva conference," Mr. Begin said at the start of a lengthy parliamentary discussion of the events here that started nine days ago with the historic arrival of Mr. Sadat in Israel for a two-day visit. The talks, Mr. Begin said, are "negotiations we have always wanted, face to face,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Associated Press.

ALL IN GOOD FUN—Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser displays his political acumen with a broad smile and a double thumbs-up sign after being painted and "attacked" by a youth with a plastic sword in Melbourne. The Prime Minister got into the spirit of things for a program that is called "Life Be In It."

To Face Financial Crisis

New Cabinet Is Appointed in Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Premier Takeo Fukuda today replaced all but 3 of his 21 Cabinet ministers, naming a powerful new team to deal with the major trade and economic problems confronting Japan.

The changes were Mr. Fukuda's first since becoming Premier 11 months ago after a power struggle within the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

Mr. Fukuda replaced the international trade and industry minister, Tatsuo Tanaka, with Toshio Komoto, 66, and Finance Minister Hideo Bo with Tatsuo Murayama, 62.

Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Bo were believed to have won their place in Mr. Fukuda's original Cabinet because of their support in last year's party power struggle.

Tested Ministers

By contrast, Mr. Murayama is former director of the Finance Ministry's tax bureau, and Mr. Komoto, a successful businessman who built the Sanko Steamship Co. into one of the world's largest tanker owners, was minister of international trade and industry for two years under Mr. Fukuda's predecessor, Takeo Miki.

The economic team has been further strengthened by the appointment as director-general of the Economic Planning Agency of Kiichi Miyazawa, an intellectual who has held the post before and served as foreign minister from 1974 to last year.



keystone

Takeo Fukuda

Mr. Fukuda also appointed Nobuhiko Ushiba, a former ambassador to the United States, as a minister without portfolio who is expected to travel widely on trade problems.

The changes were generally welcomed in top business and banking circles. Prices rose sharply on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

A leading private banker with experience as a high-level government official described the key economic ministers as "powerful choices."

They face demands by the United States and the European Economic Community for major increases in Japan's imports to reduce their huge trade deficits with Japan and problems created by the recent rapid increase in the yen's value against the U.S. dollar.

Currency Gains

The yen has risen against the dollar by more than 22 per cent since January, making Japanese exports more expensive, imports cheaper, and causing an increase in company bankruptcies.

In talks earlier this month, the United States sought a wide range of measures to increase its exports. The Cabinet must decide in the next few days how far to go in meeting those demands.

The Cabinet held its first formal meeting today shortly after being sworn in by Emperor Hirohito.

One surprise choice by Mr. Fukuda was that of Sunao Sonoda, 63, as foreign minister. His appointment was interpreted as an indication that Mr. Fukuda has decided to push for an early resumption of deadlocked talks on a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty. Mr. Sonoda, a former chief cabinet secretary, is believed to favor such a treaty. He is a close political associate of Mr. Fukuda.

Opposition Leader Named

Meanwhile, Ryosaku Sasaki was today elected chairman of the moderate and anti-Communist opposition Japan Democratic Socialist party in succession to Ikko Kasuga, who resigned last month.

Mr. Sasaki, 62, pledged to continue the policy line laid down by Mr. Kasuga.

The party in cooperation with another moderate opposition party the Komeito (clean government party), has sought a coalition of moderate opposition parties without the Communists, while the main opposition Japan Socialist party wants a coalition to include the Communists.

Carter to Meet Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (AP).—President Carter will hold a news conference at 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, the White House announced today.

Negotiating With Private Firm

N.Y.C. Plans to Convert Garbage Into Fuel

By Charles Kaiser

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT)—New York City is negotiating with a private company to convert 15 per cent of its daily output of garbage into a combustible powder for fuel for electric power plants.

The company, Combustion Equipment Associates, has built a conversion plant with a capacity of 900 tons a day in Brockton, Mass. It has signed contracts with Newark, N.J., and Bridgeport, Conn., to build two more.

"You go to California and you discover gold, you go to Texas and you discover oil—here in New York we're discovering garbage," said Theodore Kheel, a lawyer and labor mediator who has been hired by the company to advise it in its dealings with the city.

Anthony Vaccarello, the city's sanitation commissioner, said that some kind of "resource recovery" system was essential to the future of the city because it would run out of places to put its garbage in eight years. "By 1985 we could have a catastrophic problem," Mr. Vaccarello said.

Brooklyn Plant

Combustion Equipment Associates is negotiating to build a plant in Brooklyn with the capacity to handle 3,000 tons of garbage a day, or 15 per cent of the daily collection. The Sanitation Department is examining bids from dozens of other companies to convert a Manhattan incinerator into another resource-recovery plant.

First Deputy Mayor Donald Kummerfeld and Mr. Vaccarello have been conducting the negotiations of behalf of the city. Mr. Kummerfeld said yesterday that he would make "every effort" to sign a nonbinding document summarizing the city's negotiations with the company to date to make it possible for the administration of Mayor-elect Edward Koch to conclude a final agreement after Jan. 1.

The company says the city must pay it $7 for every ton of garbage it disposes of to make the project profitable. Mr. Vaccarello said that $7 was about 50 cents a ton less than the city now spends. The company has also offered to share its profits from the sale of the products produced from the garbage. That profit-sharing formula must still be negotiated.

Combustion Equipment's $80-million plant would be a joint

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

2 Guerrilla Bases Destroyed

Rhodesia Reports Attacks Kill 1,200 in Mozambique

SALISBURY, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Rhodesian air and ground forces, in the biggest operation of their five-year war against black nationalist guerrillas, today claimed to have killed 1,200 and wounded many more in an invasion deep into Mozambique last week.

The raids, the most devastating that Rhodesia has conducted across the border, were made as Prime Minister Ian Smith made plans to meet with moderate black leaders to discuss eventual majority rule.

Rhodesian troops wiped out two guerrilla base camps and destroyed large quantities of weapons, vehicles, ammunition, fuel, buildings and documents, a military communiqué said.

The attacks, which began on Wednesday and continued until Saturday, achieved their objectives and only one Rhodesian soldier was killed and eight wounded, the communiqué said.

Self-Defense Cited

The combined operations minister, Roger Hawkins, said that Rhodesia acted in self-defense against a buildup of guerrillas in base camps belonging to Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army.

"For some time we have been aware of a considerable buildup of trained terrorists at Zanla base camps in Mozambique," Mr. Hawkins said.

"It has also become clear that terrorist incursions from Mozambique into Rhodesia were increasing and that, as usual, their attacks were being directed mainly at black civilians in the tribal trust lands. During the past two months, more than 100 black civilians have been murdered by terrorists.

"Accordingly, it was essential to take action in self-defense in the interests of safeguarding the lives of all Rhodesians and to protect the national integrity."

The first attack began before dawn. Troops crossed the border in helicopters, planes and trucks. The ground was reported to have been prepared by commandos operating inside Mozambique since the middle of the month.

At one stage, a convoy of 90 trucks—each carrying up to 20 soldiers—was reported crossing the border at Umtali.

The air force was also used. The skies over Salisbury were busy with Canberra bombers, Hawker Hunter strike jets and helicopters heading east and returning to refuel and reload.

The first attack, on Wednesday, was against "the main Zanla operational headquarters and terrorist holding camp" near Chimoio, 80 miles inside Mozambique along the main highway from Umtali to the port of Beira, the communiqué said.

No contact was made with regular troops of the Mozambique government and the Rhodesians had returned home by dusk on Thursday, it stated.

On Saturday, Rhodesia struck at Tumbue guerrilla base north of the Cabora Bassa Dam, 135 miles from the Rhodesian border near the provincial Mozambique capital of Tete in the northeast, the communiqué said.

"The aims of these combined ground and air actions were all successfully achieved," the communiqué said, adding: "In excess of 1,200 armed terrorists were killed and many others wounded."

Civilian Deaths Claimed

MAPUTO, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—More than 80 persons, mostly women and children, were killed in Rhodesian attacks last week on a guerrilla transit camp in Mo-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

In Vote Tomorrow

Vorster Party Expected To Widen Its Majority

By Jack Foisie

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 28.—White voters in South Africa vote Wednesday in general elections that are expected to keep Prime Minister John Vorster and his National party in power with a bigger majority than ever before.

That is saying something, considering that the Nationalists, made up mostly of conservative Calvinist Afrikaners, have been in power for 29 years, with Mr. Vorster as head of the party for the last 11 years. In the present Parliament, Mr. Vorster's supporters hold 129 seats to their opponents' 42, and the margin is expected to be increased in the new elections.

Mr. Vorster, 61, apparently at the height of his political popularity with the white population, called for the elections almost two years before they were due because of international pressure on his government over its race policies.

Mr. Vorster is asking for a blanket endorsement of the basic tenets of apartheid—the strict separation of all races socially, economically and politically. Apartheid is under attack in the United Nations, and its discriminatory features are the cause of increasing unrest among South Africa's black majority.

Power-Sharing

When the vote is in, Mr. Vorster has promised, he will be in a position to extend limited power-sharing to two of the nonwhite groups in the nation, the coloreds (those of mixed race) and the Indians. He also has indicated that he will offer very limited self-governing rights to the urban black labor force, which lives in townships ghetto areas around white population centers.

With this stick-and-carrot approach, National party candidates for Parliament and for Provincial Councils are seeking to keep party traditionalists (who fear any relaxation of apartheid in line, while soliciting the vote of the white liberals. The latter are mostly English-speaking and are the traditional opponents of the Afrikaners.

The white population in South Africa is 4.3 million. Afrikaners, who prefer to speak the Dutch-based language of the original settlers, outnumber those who speak English—mostly descendants of British immigrants—by a ratio of about 3 to 2.

To win over unsympathetic whites, Mr. Vorster is assuring them that both Afrikaans and English will remain official languages. He also is promising to open up government jobs more

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

35 Years in Senate

Sen. John L. McClellan, Dies; Labor Union, Crime Prober

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28 (AP).—Sen. John L. McClellan, 81, a Southern conservative who became a national figure through his investigations of labor unions and organized crime, died today in his sleep.

Sen. McClellan's aides said his body was found by his wife, Norma, at about 6:30 a.m. in their apartment here.

The Arkansas Democrat, who had served in the Senate for 35 yers and ranked second in seniority, had announced last week that he would not seek re-election when his sixth term ended Jan. 3, 1979. He had been in public office for half a century.

Sen. McClellan had a pacemaker implanted to regulate his heartbeat last summer.

Federal Spending

As head of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Sen. McClellan oversaw billions in federal spending. The defense budget usually fared well in his committee.

Sen. McClellan's law-and-order reputation grew in the 1950s when he took over as chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, succeeding the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, R-Wis.

Sen. McClellan was known in the Senate as a relentless investigator of wrongdoing in and out of government. He was first



UPI.

Sen. John McClellan

elected to the Senate in 1942 after two terms in the House. He became chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee in August, 1972.

The time-consuming responsibilities of that post forced him to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Few Changes In New Regime Of Caramanlis

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (AP).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis and his 42-member government were sworn in today.

The list of 20 ministers and 21 under secretaries suggested that Mr. Caramanlis would continue his previous government's conservative economic and foreign policies, with few, if any, surprises.

Mr. Caramanlis and his New Democracy party were returned to power in last week's national elections with 42 per cent of the vote and 173 of the 300 seats in the single-chamber parliament. The New Democracy party had won 54 per cent and 220 seats in parliament after a landslide victory in the 1974 elections.

Panayiotis Papaligouras, who was minister of economic coordination, was named new foreign secretary. He is expected to maintain a strong influence over final stages of negotiations for Greek entry to the European Economic Community.

Evangelos Averof-Tositsas retained the Defense Ministry post.

George Rallis, a longtime colleague of the 70-year-old Mr. Caramanlis, was made economic coordination minister after heading the Premier's office and the Education Ministry in the old administration.

The Iliad of Vladimir Slepak—a Russian Isolated From Family, Country

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Vladimir Slepak lives in a suspended generation, isolated from his father and his sons.

In the seven years since he applied to emigrate, his father—an aging, iron-willed Bolshevik—has cut him off, calling him "an enemy of the people." Now his sons are gone, too, one to Israel, the other into hiding after refusing induction into the Soviet Army.

His Gorky Street apartment is hung with emptiness. His wife, Mariya, holds herself tightly at the edge of tears. But beliefs have always been powerful in this family; they do not yield easily to sadness, or even to the bonds between fathers and sons.

Vladimir Slepak is a 50-year-old electronics engineer whose curly gray beard makes him look like an Old Testament prophet. He has probably been waiting longer than any other Jew for permission to emigrate, permission that has been repeatedly denied. He is known among dissidents as a rock in the face of adversity, as was his father, once a young revolutionary.

Solomon Izrailovich Slepak, 84, rejected all that his own father stood for, just as his son Vladimir came to break with him decades later. The elder Slepak's father taught in a Jewish school and wanted his son to become a rabbi. Solomon refused, ran away from home at the age of 13, entered a trade school and "participated in revolutionary activity," as Vladimir put it.

Went to New York

In 1913, Solomon emigrated to New York, where he painted houses and worked in a belt factory while attending medical school. In 1917, thrilled by news of the revolution, he broke off his studies and headed back home through Canada and by ship from Vancouver to Vladivostok, where he joined the Bolsheviks, still fighting underground in the Russian Far East.

Placed in charge of propagandizing U.S. troops opposing the Bolsheviks, he was arrested and sentenced to death by the anti-Bolshevik forces of Alexander Kolchak. But he was released when the Kolchak regime in Siberia collapsed. Then he began to organize partisan military units against the Japanese on the island of Sakhalin.

As the Bolsheviks consolidated power, Solomon Slepak moved up through the Communist apparatus. He advanced through military positions into the party-controlled press and then to the Presidium of the Comintern, the international Communist organization used by Stalin to support insurgency abroad. In the early 1920s he slipped into China on a forged U.S. passport to make contact with the Chinese Communists.

Worked for Tass

He later went to work for the Soviet press agency Tass and was assigned to Tokyo before the two countries opened diplomatic relations. On the eve of his departure, Maxim Litvinov, then deputy foreign minister and later foreign minister under Stalin, advised him to change his name to something less Jewish-sounding for the sake of his career. Solomon Izrailovich became Semyon Ignatyevich. When his daughter was born, he named her Rosa, after Rosa Luxemburg, the German revolutionary, and he called his son Vladimir, after Lenin.

Semyon served as a correspondent in China, a Tass editor in Moscow, an editor in a foreign-language publishing house, a staff member at Comintern and a Politburo aide who summarized the foreign press for the Kremlin leadership. Only after retirement did he learn that he had narrowly escaped death in Stalin's years of terror.

That revelation came one day when a bent old man leaning on a stick appeared at the door of his apartment. His name was Klimov, Vladimir recalled, a friend from the Far East. He had been strapping and athletic, but now he had been broken by years in prison camps. He asked Vladimir's mother if her life was difficult.

She said yes, according to the son's account, but Vladimir had begun to work as an engineer, she noted, and then there was a pension.

"You get a pension?" Klimov said incredulously. "Was your husband posthumously rehabilitated?"

"But he is alive," Mrs. Slepak said.

"He survived? Where is he?"

"He went to buy bread at the bakery."

"Impossible," the man declared. "When was he released?"

"He was never arrested," she said.

"I don't believe it," Klimov said. "The main accusation against me was my connection with the Japanese spy Slepak. I was sure he was in the cell next to mine."

Yet the faith of the elder Slepak remained unshaken. When friends and colleagues were executed, he scrupulously inked out their faces on old snapshots in his photo album. When Stalin died, he wept. It was the only time Vladimir remembers seeing him in tears, including the time of his wife's death. But it was

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

ssad Rejects adat's Talks ith Israelis

By Marvine Howe

AMASCUS, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Syria's President Hafez al-ad today categorically repu-ted Egypt's dialogue with el, saying that it would only long the conflict in the Mid-East.

The recent visit of President war] Sadat to Israel created new obstacle to peace and ined the prospects of a neva conference," Mr. Assad d at a news conference at close of an official visit here French Prime Minister Ray-nd Barre.

he President ruled out any lan cooperation with Mr. lat as long as the Egyptian sues his present line of action. the Syrian head of state efully avoided any personal acks or threats against the ptian President.

n fact, he went out of his way emphasize that while he be-es Mr. Sadat it in error, ia does not seek to isolate pt or its leader.

sked if the "divorce" between pt and Syria is final, Presi-t Assad declared: "The term orce is not applicable in the ations of brotherly countries. ere are divergences over the thods of working for peace, procedures."

Press Is Harsher

Mr. Assad's tone was generally trained, in marked contrast to sharp denunciations with ich Syria's official news me-accused Mr. Sadat of betray-the Arab cause.

Western diplomatic quarters in-preted the contradictions in lan stance as evidence that government has not decided its final position and is trying hide its time, keeping its ions.

yrian leaders generally be-e that Israel will fail to make significant concessions to Mr. lat but they do not want to n their bridges with Egypt, in case, according to au-ritative sources.

ost Syrian officials feel that Sadat will fall on his face under such circumstances. ia would be in a strong posi-to lead a new Arab hard the sources say. This hard would not mean war but

ntinued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Recalls Strain in Jerusalem

Sadat Tired but 'Delighted' at Trip Outcome

By Thomas W. Lippman

ISMAILIA, Egypt, Nov. 28 (WP).—After 10 stirring days in the eye of the Middle East hurricane, President Anwar Sadat is exhausted but apparently serene.

He has retired briefly to relax at his tranquil, handsomely landscaped guest house here on the shore of Lake Timsah.

Staff assistants say he is planning to curtail his heavy official schedule and may drop plans to visit upper Egypt and the Sudan next month.

"Frankly, I am exhausted," Mr. Sadat said on the terrace of the guest house yesterday. "You cannot believe how much I am exhausted."

But Mr. Sadat's sense of humor is still with him, and he also is invigorated by the sensation he has created and the challenge he has put before himself with his breakthrough in Middle East diplomacy.

"You cannot imagine the emotional and political strain I was under in Jerusalem," he said. "It only began to hit me two days ago. But morally, I am delighted."

He professes to be unconcerned about the angry criticism of him from some other Arab countries. After all, he said, he has the full support of the Sudan and "between us we are 60 million people. We are two-thirds of all the Arabs"—only a slight exaggeration.

Mr. Sadat, who will be 59 on Christmas Day, said he felt "age creeping up." But he appeared to be in high spirits as he joked with reporters, posed for pictures and denied that he had kissed Golda Meir—"but I would not be ashamed of it if it were true," he said.

Mr. Sadat looks thin. There is a gap between his neck and the collar of his specially tailored blue shirt. And he carried a brass-tipped Oriental walking stick as he emerged yesterday to be interviewed by a U.S. television crew, but he laughed when he was asked if he really needed it and said he would put the questioner "in prison or a concentration camp." It is one of Mr. Sadat's proudest claims that he has ended political "concentration camps" in Egypt.

Security is tight around the presidential compound, but it always is. Mr. Sadat said that he has never been concerned about threats on his life by extremists opposed to his policies.

That has been going on throughout the seven years of his presidency, he said, recalling that shortly after he took office, the Americans and the British were saying that "I would last only four to six weeks."

Mr. Sadat continues to see the Western press with amazing frequency for a Middle Eastern leader. Yesterday he jokingly objected as a television director dusted powder on his face, saying that "in my village this is for the women," but he apparently feels that the Western, and particularly American, media are an asset to his diplomatic campaign.

This has been a tough year for Mr. Sadat, with major food-price riots in Cairo and a border war with Libya, but hardly anyone is taking him seriously when he says, as he did again yesterday, that the Geneva peace conference he is striving to bring about "will be my last mission. After that I shall be offering my resignation." He has often talked in the past about retiring, but when his fatigue passes, that kind of talk passes with it.

In Incidents, Publications

Dayan, in Bonn, Regrets Rise Of W. German Anti-Semitism

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, on an official visit here, today deplored recent anti-Semitic incidents in West Germany and nostalgia for the Nazi regime.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Bonn government in his honor, Mr. Dayan did not point to specific examples of anti-Semitism.

However, the Israeli minister was understood to be alluding to such occurrences as a recent scandal at an armed forces college in Munich where army cadets were dismissed after a display of anti-Semitism at a drinking party.

The cadets reportedly shouted "Let's burn Jews!" while kindling a symbolic bonfire.

Mr. Dayan appeared also to be critical of a spate of new publications in West Germany about Nazi figures and a controversial new film, "Hitler—a Career."

In his dinner address, the foreign minister said he wanted to convey the Israeli people's sorrow "at the latest anti-Semitic incidents among youth, the attempts to rewrite history and the nostalgia for the Hitler era in which can be detected an indulgence toward Nazi war criminals and their deeds."

Extermination Camp

Mr. Dayan recalled his visit to the site of the Nazi concentration camp at Bergen-Belsen near Hannover at the beginning yesterday of his four-day visit to West Germany. He said "one should never forget this mass annihilation" in Nazi extermination camps—"not incite hatred but to hold before the eyes of youth throughout the world what has happened on this continent in our generation."

The Israeli minister conceded that the West German government and responsible public leaders recognized the dangers, and he voiced the hope that they would take all necessary counteraction.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mr. Dayan conferred about Middle East prospects today amid exceptional security precautions.

After three hours of talks, the West German leader announced through a spokesman that he planned to visit Israel next year.

Mr. Schmidt is scheduled to visit Egypt in December.

A sign of the changed climate between Cairo and Jerusalem was given tonight when Mr. Dayan indicated that he wanted to depart from the program of his stay and visit a current exhibition on Egyptian history tomorrow morning. Egyptian officials are expected to be present.

Measures to protect the Israeli minister and his hosts here were impressive even by the new standards of Bonn, where in the last few months inhabitants have become used to armored cars prow-barbed-wire fences around public buildings and the residences of officials.

Marksmen were posted on the terraces of the Chancellor's office and in other strategic spots today. All streets through which Mr. Dayan was to pass were secured by heavily armed policemen stationed in pairs at short intervals.

Helicopter Patrol

Helicopters were watching from overhead, and a gray police cutter was cruising on the Rhine off the government district, apparently to foil possible assaults from the river.

Authorities were clearly worryied that Arab-backed West German terrorists might try some action during the Israeli official's stay here. As of tonight, no incident had been reported.

Mr. Dayan arrived in Bonn this morning from Hamburg, where he had been an official guest of that city-state's government yesterday.

Today Mr. Dayan reportedly was in close touch with Jerusalem by telephone and telex. He apparently advised Prime Minister Menahem Begin on naming the delegation that is to represent Israel at the forthcoming Cairo conference.

In his talks with Mr. Schmidt and members of the Chancellor's Cabinet, Mr. Dayan restated Israel's refusal to have anything to do with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

West German informants said Mr. Schmidt and his aides told the Israeli minister that the Bonn government and its allies in the European Economic Community considered the Palestinian problem central to any settlement in the Middle East and hoped for progress in efforts to solve it.

Democrat Unit Gets 2 Overseas Members

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (IHT).—Two overseas members of the Democratic National Committee were elected here during the weekend at a meeting of the Democratic Party Committee Abroad. They are Jean Serrier of France and Francis Peel of Switzerland.

In concert with U.S. Republicans Overseas, the Democrats also voted to set up a liaison office in Washington to work for the benefit of U.S. citizens resident abroad. Among its concerns will be to work for changes in current U.S. tax laws for overseas residents.



Discover the secret of a memorable evening.

Tia Maria



Associated Press.

SELF-SERVICE—Caught in the economic crisis and out of a job, this Dutchman hit the streets of Amsterdam with a placard reading: "I am looking for work."

Begin Tells Knesset 2 Aides Will Attend Session in Cairo

(Continued from Page 1)

between ourselves and our neighbors, for the sake of establishing true peace in the area."

The Prime Minister urged the other Arab "confrontation" states in the Israeli-Arab conflict—Syria, Jordan and Lebanon—not to boycott the Cairo conference, and reaffirmed Israel's contention that it did not want to drive a wedge between the Arab countries.

Mr. Begin's address to parliament did not, as some had hoped, break new ground. It mainly consisted of a reiteration of Israel's policy regarding the Israeli-occupied Arab territories and Israel's refusal to countenance a separate Palestinian state between it and Jordan.

There had been pressure in recent days from various quarters for Mr. Begin to make some concession following Mr. Sadat's startling moves of late—his visit to Israel, his tacit acceptance of Israel's right to exist, his invitation to Israelis to come to Cairo.

A few days ago, Mr. Dayan told the nation that it must reassess its "last-ditch" attitudes on the major issues between the Jews and the Arabs. There were those who thought today's session of parliament would begin that reassessment, starting with Mr. Begin, who has long had a reputation as a hardliner.

Instead, Mr. Begin conveyed a message of concern lest the impetus for concession move too speedily in advance of talks.

Assad Rejects Sadat Moves

(Continued from Page 9.)

most likely would produce stiffer demands on the United States to exert pressures on Israel.

Iraq Eyes Summit Talks

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Iraq today called for a summit meeting to be held in Baghdad next week by Arab countries and Palestinian guerrilla organizations opposed to Mr. Sadat's contacts with Israel for a middle east peace.

An official announcement quoted by the Baghdad radio, monitored here, said that tomorrow President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr will send messages to the heads of state of Syria, Algeria, Libya and Southern Yemen, asking them to attend the proposed conference.

Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and leaders of hard-line Palestinian "rejection front" also will be invited, the announcement said.

It reported that an envoy will go to Moscow tomorrow for talks with Soviet leaders.

Arab diplomatic sources here in Beirut expressed the view that the Iraqui regime is seeking to assume the leadership of a new and wider rejection front to obstruct efforts at a settlement with Israel.

Jordan's Conditions

AMMAN, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Jordan announced tonight that it could attend the Cairo meeting called by Mr. Sadat only if the talks were attended by all the parties to the Middle East conflict.

A government statement also that Jordan would attend a scheduled summit conference in Tripoli next Thursday only if all the Arab states took part.

U.S. Undecided on Cairo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The United States said today that it had not yet decided whether to attend the pre-Geneva peace conference scheduled by Mr. Sadat for Cairo starting sometime after Saturday.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said intensive discussions were being conducted—with the Soviet Union and all parties to the Middle East dispute—as part the decision-making process.

Waldheim Hesitant

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said today that he had received an invitation to next weekend's Cairo planning conference on Geneva peace talks but had not decided whether to attend.

8 Die in E. German Train

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (AP).—The death toll rose to eight today from the locomotive explosion yesterday that touched off flames in passenger cars at a station near Halle, East Germany, the state news agency ADN reported.

Iran Beggar Proves He Can Be a Chooser

TEHRAN, Nov. 28 (UPI).—A man who gave a counterfeit coin to a beggar was arrested after the beggar complained to police, the Persian-language newspaper Ettelaat said today.

Nasro'lah Qorbani, the accused, explained that he got the coin in change returned by a gas station attendant in Shiraz, and gave it to the unidentified beggar while visiting a religious shrine, the newspaper said.

Police told Mr. Qorbani, however, that he would have to be detained until an expert scrutiny of the coin was completed by the state mint.

N.Y.C. Plans to Turn Garbage Into Fuel for Electric Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

venture with the Occidental Petroleum Co. It reportedly would produce no smoke or other emissions.

The possibility of converting New York's garbage into fuel has been under discussion for years. According to Robert Beningson, president of Combustion Equipment, the surge in oil prices after 1973—as well as the development of new technology—has made his company's process economically feasible.

At its Massachusetts plant, the company is producing a ton of a brown powder, which it calls Eco-Fuel 2, for every two tons of raw garbage brought in. The plant also recovers steel, aluminum and glass in the garbage.

Operations at the Massachusetts plant have been suspended since an explosion there two weeks ago. A company spokesman said that the plant was not operating when the explosion occurred and that sabotage was suspected.

Each ton of Eco-Fuel 2 is said to be the equivalent of 2.6 barrels of oil, and the powder is already being sold to nine utility and five industrial companies.

Mr. Beningson said that many of the plants of the Consolidated Edison Co., the New York City utility, could be converted to the use of Eco-Fuel 2 with a minimum investment and that his company would be willing to pay the cost of the conversions.

The negotiations have been under way for more than a year. A problem is the need for legislation in Albany to enable the city to enter into a long-term contract to sell its garbage.

A state law was passed that would permit such sales but it specified 24 sites where the garbage reprocessing could be done. The site in the Erie Basin that the company wants to use is not one of them. An attempt to get the needed law passed will be made at the next session, Mr. Kheel said.

Mr. Beningson said that the plant could be operational within two years of the contract signing.

Besides needing Board of Estimate approval, the contract will undoubtedly need the support of the Uniformed Sanitationmen's Association.

Book Published Amid Biko Controversy

Vorster Recalls Bitterly His Own Detention

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 28 (NYT).—South Africans have been offered an indignant appraisal of the practice of detention without trial from an unexpected quarter—Prime Minister John Vorster.

In a newly published biography, Mr. Vorster speaks bitterly of the privations he experienced in World War II when the government of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts detained him for 17 months on suspicion of undermining South Africa's participation in the struggle against Germany.

The Prime Minister's remarks have been published at the height of the controversy over Stephen Biko, the young black leader who died of brain injuries in a prison cell 11 weeks ago. Mr. Biko was in detention for alleged attempts to subvert the racial system enforced by Mr. Vorster's administration.

Mr. Vorster's wartime internment is rarely touched on by the press here, partly because the Prime Minister has insisted that his activities were anti-British, not pro-Nazi. But the parallels between his case and Mr. Biko's are sufficiently striking to have attracted the attention of at least one major paper, the Sunday Tribune.

With a touch of irreverence that is becoming rarer with each new move against the press by the government, the paper ran a review of the new book alongside a profile of Mr. Biko. The Vorster article was headlined "The Detainee Who Lived," and the Biko piece "The Detainee Who Died."

The new book, "Vorster—the Man," gives the fullest account yet of his early years, including his role as a "chief general" in the Ossewa-Brandwag, or Ox-Wagon Guard. The group, founded in 1938, marshaled Afrikaner sentiment against the war and for the establishment of a South African republic modeled loosely on Nazi Germany.

The author, John d'Oliveira, political editor of the Star, a Johannesburg newspaper that vigorously opposed Mr. Vorster's racial policies, interviewed the Prime Minister at length for the book. In the three chapters dealing with his detention, Mr. Vorster offers what amounts to a strong indictment of detention without trial.

The Prime Minister's account begins with the two months he spent in solitary confinement in a police cell in Port Elizabeth where he was a lawyer. For all but the last 24 hours of his 26 days in detention, when he was transferred semiconscious to Pretoria, Mr. Biko was also held in Port Elizabeth.

Mr. Vorster recounts how he was held for 10 days without exercise in a small and "extremely murky" cell normally used for blacks. Later, he was moved to a better cell, but denied a bath or shower for 42 days and restricted to meager meals of meat pie and tea until his wife arranged to bring him better fare.

In an interview that Mr. d'Oliveira says was given at Libertas, Mr. Vorster's official residence in Pretoria, the Prime Minister reminisces on the hardships of isolation:

"When you are locked into a tiny cell only 10 feet by 12 feet you want to shout: 'Open up this door!' And you feel like beating on the door with your fists. So, if you do not take yourself in hand immediately, I can readily understand how you can go insane."

After he and his fellow detainees had threatened a hunger strike, Mr. Vorster was transferred to an internment camp at Kiffiefontein in the Orange Free State that was run on relaxed lines, with a college, a shop, a library, a sports organisation and regular concerts.

Years later, Mr. Vorster reminisced in Parliament about his experiences, telling opposition members that detainees under the government he now heads lived in "a palace" compared to the conditions of his confinement. However, the record of Mr. Biko's detention suggests that he was even less fortunate than Mr. Vorster.

At the inquest into the black leader's death, which entered its third week today, it has been established that Mr. Biko spent 18 days naked in a cell without exercise, and was later shackled hand and foot almost continuously for nearly 50 hours.

The privileges he was entitled to under the terms of his detention warrant were almost all denied. When the counsel for the Biko family asked Col. Pieter Goosen of the security police if he would have treated a dog in similar fashion the colonel replied: "If a dog was absolutely dangerous, I would."

Vorster Party Seen Gaining In South African Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

equitably to English-speaking citizens.

The recently enacted UN arms boycott against South Africa, and additional pressure from President Carter, is aiding Mr. Vorster in his effort to unite all South African whites against internal black unrest as well as external demands that racial equality prevail.

Even Harry Oppenheimer, South Africa's foremost liberal businessman, has advised the United States that it is best not to try to prescribe solutions for the South African whites because it will only increase their resolve not to alter their present racial stance at all.

In most white circles, there is bitterness toward Mr. Carter and his foremost African-policy spokesman, Andrew Young, which is reflected in this joke: Why is Young the U.S. ambassador to the UN? Because he is the only man who would work for peanuts.

For the 165 parliamentary seats—6 seats formerly filled by representatives from South-West Africa (Namibia), an administered territory, have been eliminated—the Nationalists are running 149 candidates, of whom 43 from conservative areas are unopposed. The left-of-center Progressive Federal party, considered the biggest challenger, has entered only 58 candidates. Two of them are unopposed, including Helen Suzman, the foremost parliamentary liberal.

Other major opposition parties include the New Republic party, which is running 43 candidates, and the South African party, with seven office-seekers.

The Nationalists also have opposition from an extreme rightist group, the herstigte Nasionale Partie, whose 56 candidates consider Mr. Vorster too liberal. The party advocates extreme racial measures. Their voter appeal is considered slight.

The Progressive Federalists have substantial support from Mr. Oppenheimer and other big businessmen. They have moderated their liberal views in recent weeks because of attacks by Mr. Vorster and from other minority-party candidates. They have deemed it politically wise to back off from the most critical of all campaign promises—equal voting rights for blacks, who outnumber whites by a ratio of 5 to 1 and have no voting rights at all.

Despite intense interest in some races, little enthusiasm has been displayed generally by the electorate.

The most controversial candidate is Minister of Justice and Police James Kruger. He ordered the Oct. 19 crackdown against black protest leaders and organizations, and his casual announcement of the death in jail of black activist Steve Biko has made him unpopular with white voters. It is considered possible that Mr. Vorster might not reappoint him to the Cabinet.

With only whites eligible, Wednesday's elections are regarded by blacks as a nonevent. Lutheran Bishop Manas Buthelezi of Soweto, one of the few black leaders not under arrest, said "it may be that this election may be the last for those who can vote, because of the possibility of a dictatorship."

Bishop Buthelezi was reflecting the fear voiced by white opposition candidates as well—that under Mr. Vorster's proposed limited power-sharing with colorers and Indians, super-level of white control will be created headed by a man such as Mr. Vorster, with no parliamentary checks over what he can do. Mr. Vorster has denied that he has this in mind.

© Los Angeles Times.

John L. McClellan, 35 Years in Senate, Is Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

give up the helm of the Senate's Permanent Investigations subcommittee, of which he had been chairman for a record 18 years—from January, 1955, to January, 1973.

Organized Crime

In that span he directed investigations into labor racketeering, organized crime, securities thefts, the TFX aircraft contract illicit operations in military service clubs overseas, the wave of riots in big cities and on college campuses in the late 1960s, and in many other areas.

As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures, he was the chief sponsor of the omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and the Organized Crime Control Act of 1960.

Sen. McClellan often made speeches in support of these and other anti-crime measures in defending the use of wiretapping by law-enforcement officials and in advocating the death penalty as a deterrent for heinous crimes.

He was appointed by the late President Lyndon Johnson to a special commission to make a complete overhaul of federal criminal laws.

Under Attack

The commission's recommendations took the form of legislation that Sen. McClellan introduced. Some aspects of the legislation came under attack from civil libertarians as regressive and repressive.

However, the chances for eventual passage of the proposed new criminal code brightened when he and Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., worked out a compromise last spring that won the endorsement of Attorney General Griffin Bell.

Sen. McClellan was born on a farm near Sheridan, Ark., on Feb. 25, 1896. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 17 and was one of the youngest lawyers at the time.

He served as an Army lieutenant in World War I and began his political career with his election in 1920 as city attorney of Malvern, Ark.

He later served as a prosecuting attorney for four years, a post that was to leave an imprint on his later years in the Senate.

Mr. McClellan was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1934 and 1936.

Donald B. Watt

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—Donald B. Watt, 84, the funder of the Experiment in International Living, a program under which youngsters live with families in foreign countries, died in Lancaster, Pa., yesterday of a heart attack.

Walter Charles Ansel

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—Rear Adm. Walter Charles Ansel, 80, a veteran of both world wars, died of a heart attack yesterday at his home in Annapolis, Md. His decorations included the Legion of Merit and the French Croix de Guerre.

F. Raymond Peterson

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—F. Raymond Peterson, 82, former chairman and president of the First National Bank of New Jersey and past president of the American Bankers Association and the New Jersey Bankers Association, died Saturday at his home in Hackensack, N.J.

Santiago Carlos Fassi

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 28 (AP).—Santiago Carlos Fassi, 79, a well-known jurist and politician, died here of a stroke yesterday.

Black Wounded, Another Dies in S. Africa Unrest

KRUGERSDORP, South Africa, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—A young black was wounded by police gunfire and another was killed when he fell under a bus during unrest following the funeral here Saturday of a detainee, police said yesterday.

The head of riot control, Gen. David Kriel, said that police opened fire when about 3,000 blacks attacked them after the funeral of a student, Bonaventura Sipho Malasa, in the black township of Kagiso.

A black youth was wounded by the gunfire.

Gen. Kriel said a young black died when he fell under one of two buses the crowd had hijacked.

Mr. Malasa, 18, was said by police to have hanged himself in a police cell last week. He was the 21st black known to have died in police detention since March of last year.

Police said the Krugersdorp area, west of Johannesburg, was quiet yesterday.

Marchais Returns Home

BUDAPEST, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—French Communist party chief Georges Marchais flew home yesterday after a three-day visit to Hungary, which included talks with Hungarian leader Janos Kadar.

Raid Claimed By Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

zambique, the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, said tonight.

The agency said that few guerrillas were among the casualties and the victims were mainly among the families of what it called men fighting to restore civilization in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia).

Zambia Claims Raid Made

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 28 (AP).—The Zambian National Defence Forces shot down a Rhodesian plane when it violated Zambian airspace at Feira, a border town east of here, on Saturday a government spokesman said last night.

The spokesman did not elaborate and Rhodesia has made no official comment on the Zambian claim.

The shooting of the plane is the second one reported this month. The first Rhodesian plane was gunned down Nov. 2 in Livingstone, Zambia's border town with Rhodesia. The Zambian Defense Forces also claimed to have shot down a South African plane on Nov. 2 at Sesheke.

Pilots' Sit-In at Madrid Broken Up by Police

MADRID, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Police last night evicted a group of 50 pilots who for a week had occupied an office in Madrid Airport's new international terminal to protest what they called a lack of job opportunities in Spanish airlines.

The pilots, most of whom work for private firms, were demanding a complete reorganization of Spanish civil aviation to facilitate the acquisition of commercial pilots' licenses.

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Rep. Aspin Decries Comparison

Soviet Arms Buildup Termed Less Than Nazi Germany's

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (WP).—The Soviet military effort during the last 15 years has been one of "surprisingly steady" growth rather than a crash buildup reminiscent of Nazi Germany, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., said yesterday. He cited a detailed study of international armament trends to back his statement.

Rep. Aspin, a member of the House Armed Services Committee and a former Pentagon analyst, said that comparisons of the current Soviet military buildup with that of Nazi Germany before World War II were not supported by facts.

"The evidence pulls the rug out from under those who see a parallel with Nazi Germany," he said, releasing a 20-page study with 19 charts showing armament trends.

Gen. David Jones, Air Force chief of staff, and the Committee on the Present Danger, a citizens group, have asserted that the Soviet military buildup recalled Nazi Germany's.

Nazi Expansion

Mr. Aspin said: "The Nazi expansion dwarfs the Soviet expansion by every measure," with Nazi military spending just before World War II increasing by 868 per cent compared to "only 13 per cent" by the Soviet Union between 1972 and last year.

Declaring that his study does not show "the Russians are friendly fellows," Rep. Aspin said that 14 different measurements show that confronting the West is not the main force behind the Soviet increase in military spending.

More powerful driving forces, he said, include the Soviet desire "to hold onto her Eastern European allies," the "growing challenge" of China, and the "insatiable appetite" of the Soviet military bureaucracy.

The armament trends, Rep. Aspin said, show the following: Soviet military spending has risen about 3 per cent annually in recent years while the U.S. pattern has been an "erratic" one over the last 30 years of "soar or slash."

Different Priorities

The Soviet military spending increases have stemmed primarily from investing a fixed percentage of the growing national income in defense rather than changing the priorities between guns and butter.

The Soviet Union has been producing "only a little more" of the aircraft, tanks and submarines than they need to replace those that wear out, Rep. Aspin's report did not cover in detail the Soviet strategic missile buildup that has been cited as a source of concern by U.S. leaders.

Focusing only on U.S. and Soviet military spending since 1968 could give "a pretty frightening picture," Rep. Aspin said. But the picture does not hold true under a longer look at the U.S. and Soviet spending trends.

The big difference in recent U.S. and Soviet military spending, Rep. Aspin said, "is caused more by a drop on our side than by a jump on theirs." He added that the U.S. drop is attributable mainly to the disengagement.

"While reasonable men can disagree over the validity of any single kind of measurement," Rep. Aspin said, "14 different measures"—including spending, production rates and comparative forces—"all show the Russian expansion to be far from dramatic."



Associated Press.

London's Tower Bridge, being shaken by the rumble of heavy traffic.

London's Tower Bridge Has Bad Case of Shakes

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Tower Bridge, one of London's landmarks, is being slowly shaken to pieces by heavy traffic.

The City of London Corp. said yesterday that it is asking the Greater London Council to ban from the bridge all trucks that when empty have a weight exceeding five tons.

Engineers have repaired many of the worst cracks, but they fear that unless the vibration from heavy traffic is sharply reduced the 83-year-old bridge may collapse, a spokesman said.

He said that every time a heavy truck crosses the bridge, the span shakes and moves several centimeters.

The spokesman said it was estimated that the proposed ban would stop 4,000 trucks from crossing each day. But he added that ultimately all heavy traffic might have to be barred and switched to other routes over or under the Thames.

With Computers, TV

Scientist Uses New Approach For Clue to Fate of Universe

By Walter Sullivan

KITT PEAK, Ariz., Nov. 23 (NYT).—By looking back as far as possible toward the beginning, Dr. Roger Lynds hopes—with one of the world's most powerful telescopes and a novel observing method—to predict the fate of the universe.

If he can extend his gaze far enough into space, and therefore back in time toward the infancy of the universe, he may be able to tell whether the expansion will slow enough to end in ultimate reversal and collapse.

Other astronomers have tried to resolve the question in a variety of ways. Some see evidence for eternal expansion.

Dr. Lynds is approaching the problem from a new angle, using an observing system dependent on an image intensifier, a vidicon tube that converts the image to electric impulses, two computers to process them, and television displays.

'Evolutionary Effects'

Specifically, he is trying to determine whether extremely distant galaxies of a certain type, viewed as they were billions of years ago because their light has taken that long to reach the telescope, are brighter, dimmer or differently shaped from those of today. It is the possibility of such "evolutionary effects" that has clouded many previous efforts to answer the key question: To what extent is expansion of the universe slowing?

Dr. Lynds's tool is the main telescope of the Kitt Peak National Observatory with a mirror that is four meters in diameter. Only the five-meter telescope on Mount Palomar in California and the new Soviet six-meter telescope in the Caucasus are larger.

A twin of the instrument here has been constructed at Kitt Peak's sister observatory atop the Chilean Andes, at Cerro Tololo.

The observing system is such that Dr. Lynds never peers directly through the telescope. On a typical night he may not even see the giant instrument. He sits watching television displays and computer printouts that indicate where the scope is aimed.

The first step is to calibrate the sensitivity of the system by aiming it at an object of known brightness—the edge of a globular cluster of stars. The cluster lies on the outskirts of the galaxy to which the sun and its planets, as well as the stars of the Milky Way, belong.

Giant Ellipticals

Explaining their project, Dr. Vahe Petrosian of Stanford University notes that galaxies occur in many forms, such as the spiral structure of the Milky Way galaxy and the elliptical shape of the brightest ones. He likens the many varieties to melons, bananas, cucumbers and oranges.

It is by observing numerous giant ellipticals—the watermelons among galaxies—that they hope to nail down the extent to which expansion of the universe has slowed.

The discovery that the universe is expanding was made by Edwin Hubble in the 1920s, when he observed that virtually all galaxies beyond the Milky Way system were moving away. The greater the distance, he found, the more rapid this rate of recession. The galaxies are moving apart like particles in an expanding cloud of gas.

His estimates of relative distances were based on the dimming of light from the galaxies. He determined their rate of motion away from the earth by the extent to which characteristic wavelengths of their light were lengthened by such motion, or, shifted toward the red end of the spectrum. This "red shift" is similar to the lowered pitch of a horn on a receding vehicle.

Once the latest galactic images have been fully processed, it is hoped that analysis of their brightness, from midpoint of the image to its faintest outer edge, will reveal any systematic differences between the very distant ones (observed in their youth) and those close at hand.

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On Barring Foreign-Trained Americans

14 Medical Schools Forfeit U.S. Funding

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Fourteen U.S. medical schools have forfeited $11 million in federal funds in a continuing battle over a new law that requires them to accept as transfer students Americans who began their medical studies in other countries.

The law, called the Health Professions Education Assistance Act, which was passed last year and took effect recently, says that medical schools must either enroll these students or forfeit subsidies called capitation funds. These are federal funds given to medical schools as incentives for increasing enrollments.

In recent weeks, both branches of Congress have attempted to modify the law. The House of Representatives' new measure would reduce the number of such students that the schools are required to admit and allow the schools to apply their usual standards to the transfer candidates. The Senate voted to repeal the transfer-student provision entirely.

Resolution of the differences is up to a joint House-Senate conference committee that has not set a date for hearings.

Integrity Cited

The 14 schools that refused to admit such transfers train 13 per cent of the 60,039 medical students in this country, according to the Association of American Medical Colleges. The amount forfeited by each institution ranges from a high of $1.9 million for the University of Illinois to a low of $458,000 for the University of California at Irvine.

The medical schools contend that the provision violates their traditional integrity by prohibiting them from applying their own academic standards to the applicants for transfer. Under the law, the secretary of health, education and welfare decides whether a student will transfer to a given school. The only admission criteria are completion of two years in a foreign medical school and passing the first part in a series of national medical tests.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who voted for the act last year despite his objections to the transfer-student provision, now has called it "a bad law." He said that the provision "was the price to be paid," at the House of Representatives' insistence, for successful completion of the health manpower conference held last year.

An undetermined number of schools are expected to apply by Dec. 1 for waivers of the provision. Some schools say they cannot train more doctors because their hospital, faculty and other facilities are too limited and expansion would jeopardize their accreditation. If some of these schools are not granted waivers, they might also forfeit the capitation funds.

There are six state-supported schools in the group, the University of Illinois and five in the University of California system, those at Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. The University of Illinois plans to appeal for more funds from the Illinois legislature. A spokesman for the University of California said that no decision had been made whether to seek a compensatory budget increase from the California legislature. The University of California group forfeited $3.3 million.

Eight private schools turned down the capitation grants: Baylor, which cost $899,000; Case-Western Reserve, $829,000; Johns Hopkins, $664,000; Northwestern, $987,000; Stanford, $542,000; Duke, $685,000; University of Chicago, $633,000 and Yale, $680,000.

These schools are considering such plans as seeking more donations from alumni, corporations and smaller businesses, or increasing their share of funds received from doctors on the faculty who also have private practices. Also, some schools are considering withholding raises and cutting costs in other ways.

Teen-Agers Held In U.S. in Alleged 'Courage' Killing

MIAMI, Nov. 28 (AP).—Members of a teen-age gang plotted the slaying of a Hialeah postal worker and then strangled and beat him to death, dumped his body in a canal and used his car for joyriding to prove they had the courage to kill, police said yesterday.

A 16-year-old has been charged with first-degree murder and a 17-year-o'd with being an accessory to the killing of John Henry Sime, 37, whose body was found in the canal on Friday, officers said.

They said that an unspecified number of other gang members, aged 14 to 18, were being sought in connection with the killing. The teen-agers, all from the same middle-class neighborhood, were not identified because of their ages.

"These children certainly thought out what they were going to do and didn't hesitate," said detective David Simmons.

"On prior occasions, some of these juveniles and their friends boasted about having enough courage to kill someone. The way they did it was quite brutal."

A teen-ager who was not involved heard sketchy accounts of the slaying and called police, leading to the arrests.

Polish Leader Arrives in Italy

ROME, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Polish Communist party leader Edward Gierek arrived here today for a four-day official visit as guest of Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti.

During his stay in Italy, Mr. Gierek will be received by Pope Paul. The official press spokesman of the Polish state-run Interpress agency emphasized that Mr. Gierek is the first Polish leader to be received by the Pope in 1,000 years of Christianity in Poland.

The spokesman, however, denied a possibility of an early establishment of diplomatic relations between Warsaw and the Vatican.

Newfoundland Crash

ST. LAWRENCE, Newfoundland, Nov. 28 (AP).—A van filled with high school students returning from a church convention crashed yesterday, killing three of the teenagers and injuring six students and an adult.

U.S. Said to Seek Pact on Satellites

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—U.S. officials hope to negotiate an agreement with the Soviet Union next year to limit development of space satellite-killer systems, Aviation Week and Space Technology magazine said today.

U.S. developmental work on such a system will continue during the negotiating stage, it said.

"Negotiations will be specifically on killer-satellite programs and not a part of any other ongoing arms limitation talks with the U.S.S.R." the weekly said. Killer satellites could wipe out spy-in-the-sky reconnaissance surveillance, global communications and early-warning systems guarding against nuclear attacks.

Greek Tremor Felt

ATHENS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Athens Observatory today registered an earth tremor 410 kilometers southeast of Athens.

For Apparent Crash Plan

China Is Buying U.S. Oil Rigs, Easing Its Self-Reliance Plan

By Jay Matthews

HONG KONG, Nov. 28 (WP).—Negotiations in Peking have produced an estimated $50 million in sales of U.S. drilling equipment to China, helping to revive what had been sluggish trade between the two countries, according to oil-industry sources.

Sources here and in Houston, Washington and Peking say a Texas-based company has sold Peking two self-contained drilling rigs for fixed offshore platforms at a total price of $30 million to $30 million.

Executives of two other U.S. companies have arrived in the Chinese capital to compete for the sale of movable jack-up rigs costing more than $30 million each, Peking and Houston sources say.

Major Growth

The agreed and prospective sales indicate that Peking has decided to overlook its diplomatic problems with Washington in its desire to gain advanced U.S. oil technology. The negotiations are the most solid sign to date that China wants to become an industrial and trade leader through the development of its oil resources.

Communist party chairman Hua Kuo-feng has called for the creation of 10 more oil fields like China's large complex at Taching in Manchuria. Peking is softening its insistence on economic self-reliance and seeking foreign help for a crash program. There are reports of approaches to European firms, including a major order for West German drilling pipe, in addition to the talks with U.S. suppliers.

Caterpillar Tractor Co. of Peoria, Ill., has in the last few months sold the Chinese about $10 million worth of engines for running oil-field equipment. A Texas firm that recently sold China what an executive described only as a "few million dollars' worth" of petroleum equipment has had a representative in the Peking Hotel since summer. He has been asked to return for more talks after his Christmas vacation in Houston.

Oil-industry sources seem confident that the initial purchases by Peking are what one described as only "the tip of the iceberg."

But some note that the Chinese persist in sticking to penny-pinching practices that in at least one instance have caused them trouble in putting advanced U.S. technology to use.

Since 1975 the Chinese have bought three jack-up rigs from a Singapore supplier, Robin Loh, that have included some sophisticated U.S. equipment. One of the $30-million rigs broke down this year after the Chinese declined to finance the customary training for its crews. Several American technicians were sent to save the floundering rig in September.

Lance Denies Effort To Repay 2 Banks

ATLANTA, Nov. 28 (AP).—Former Budget Director Bert Lance has denied involvement in reported negotiations to repay two Georgia banks in an attempt to avoid federal action that could keep him out of the banking business, the Atlanta Constitution reported yesterday.

The New York Times quoted sources Friday as saying that Mr. Lance might avoid suspension from banking activities if he agreed to repay the First National Bank of Calhoun and the National Bank of Georgia for uncollected loans and disallowed business expenses incurred while he was chief officer of the banks.

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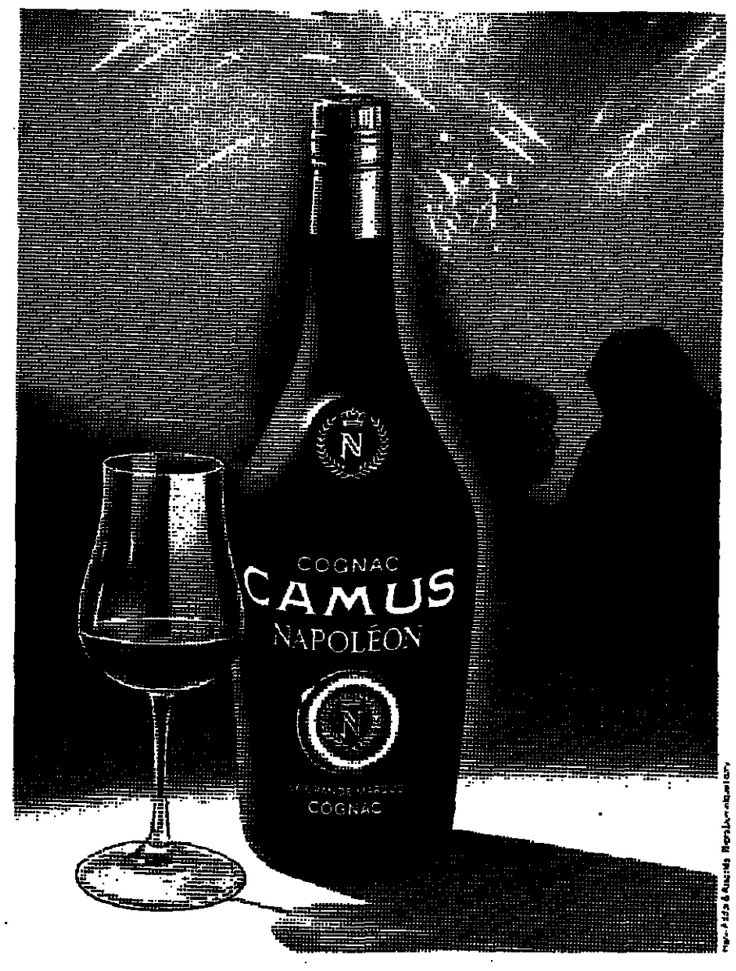
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World Aid Is Asked

Ginsburg's Wife, Friends Say Jailed Dissident's Life in Peril

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP).—The wife, lawyers and friends of Soviet dissident Alexander Ginsburg pleaded today for world pressure as a means of winning his release from prison, saying that the writer-journalist had tuberculosis and a gastric ulcer when arrested last February and he may die in detention.

"I don't even know if he is still alive," Mrs. Irina Ginsburg said in a taped message smuggled from the Soviet Union to Rome for the closing sessions of the four-day Second International Sakharov Hearings on Human Rights. The final day was devoted to the case of Mr. Ginsburg and other imprisoned members of the Helsinki Watch Group, which monitors Soviet compliance with the human-rights accords signed in the Finnish capital in 1975.

Mrs. Ginsburg said she has not heard from her husband since he was seized nine months ago.

Mr. Ginsburg's attorney here, *Gregory Craig*, an associate of U.S. attorney Edward Bennett Williams, said that his firm was planning to push for a public trial in the West to parallel Mr. Ginsburg's trial if charges are finally brought against him and *Mr. Williams is not* given an entry visa to attend the court proceedings.

Founder's Defender

British attorney John MacDonald, who was asked here to represent Yuri Orlov, founder of the Helsinki Watch Group, said at today's session that he has asked the British Broadcasting Corp. to broadcast to East European countries a *counter-trial* to prove Mr. Orlov's innocence on charges of defaming the Soviet *state*.

"If I'm not allowed to go to *Moscow, I shall prove it in London*," he said to the applause of the hearings' participants.

Robert Lifton, the Yale psychiatrist chairing today's closing session, said he hoped that human-rights violations would not be ignored anywhere, including "South Africa, Chile and wherever they occur in the United States as well."

Andrei Sinyavsky, who once worked with Mr. Ginsburg, warned that Mr. Ginsburg is under a "threat of death" if he is sentenced to a lengthy prison term.

Other Western attorneys who testified today included Melvin Wolf of the United States, representing Mikola Rudenko and Oleksi Tichy; Daniel Jacobi of France, defender of Anatoli Shcharansky, and Burton Hall of the United States, representing Alexander Sergeenko and Semen Gluzman.

Nobel Peace Prize-Winner Andrei Sakharov smuggled a message to the opening session on *Friday*, urging the hearings to report their conclusions to the Helsinki follow*up* conference in Belgrade.

W. Europeans Accused

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI).—*The Helsinki Watch Group today* accused the major West European powers of failing to take a strong stand on human rights at the Belgrade conference.

The Soviet group said it would be "a catastrophe with consequences *for mankind difficult* to repair" if the West bowed to the Soviet Union in order to save the conference.

In a six-page document prepared for Belgrade, the group said that the United States, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Belgium had been "sufficiently consistent" in their stand. It praised President Carter for declaring "human rights all over the world as the moral basis of U.S. policy."

But, it said, "West European powers have not yet taken any consistent position. Members of the group said leaders of Britain, France and West Germany, had spoken in defense of human rights at home but their delegates have remained silent at Belgrade.

Blocked From Prize

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Dr. Alexander Zinoviev, a professor of logic, said today that Soviet authorities have refused to let him go to Geneva Dec. 9 to accept the Charles Veillon Fund's $10,000 European prize for essays.

Wants to Stay in West

MUNICH, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Gidon Kremer, 30, a leading Soviet violonist now on tour, has announced that he wants to spend two years in the West to deepen *and expand* his artistic experience.

Finn Leader Cites Soviet Threat In 1945 Over War Crimes Trial

HELSINKI, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union threatened Finland with war in 1945 unless it overcame its reluctance to try some of its politicians as war criminals, President Urho Kekkonen has disclosed.

In a speech last night, the President recalled the aftermath of Finland's 1939-40 and 1941-44 wars with the Soviet Union. He said that in 1945 some Finnish members of the parliament opposed a bill to prosecute as war criminals persons responsible for political acts.

Soviet Col. Gen. Andrei Zhdanov, chairman of the Allied Control Commission, then *summoned* the Finnish Premier, J.K. Paasikivi. Mr. Kekkonen said the general stated that, if Finland refused to act, "it must be concluded that only a third war" could solve the issues.

The war-guilt bill was passed and the trials were held. Eight Finnish politicians *were found guilty and sentenced* to prison. They included a former president and several ministers.

"Surprising as it may sound," Mr. Kekkonen said, "I believe the upright way in which Finland dealt with the issue of war guilt provided a good start for the trust which has grown between Finland and the Soviet Union in recent decades."

The period had been arduous and difficult for him, he recalled.

2 Leftist Parties Assail Killing by Basque Gunmen

MADRID, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Basque Socialists and Communists today condemned Basque separatist guerrillas for the assassination of a police commander in *Pamplona Saturday* night.

ETA—initials for words meaning "Basque homeland and liberty"—said that the slaying of Joaquim Imaz, the chief of national police forces in the Province *of Navarre*, was part *of its* campaign to rid the Basque region of Spanish "occupation forces." Mr. Imaz was walking to his car when shot at with pistols. They escaped in a car they stole.

The Basque branch of the Socialist Workers party said today that "far from contributing to the construction of an autonomous and democratic Basque region, *ETA is hindering* the unity of the Basque people." The Socialists were the top vote-getting party in the Basque region in the June parliamentary elections.

The Basque Communist party said: "To banish violence in the *Basque region is a necessary* premise to advancing in the conquest of democracy and national freedom."

Street demonstrations protesting the slaying were held in Pamplona yesterday and today. *Those who marched* yesterday carried Spanish flags. The demonstrators today chanted slogans denouncing the ETA and the government. Mr. Imaz was buried in Pamplona today.

Pro-Soviet Yugoslav Is Held by Belgrade

BELGRADE, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Mileta Perovic, a Yugoslav *pro-Soviet émigré*, has been arrested by Yugoslav security police and criminal proceedings against him are under way, according to the news agency Tanjug.

Tanjug did not say when or under what circumstances Mr. Perovic, 54, was arrested. He *vanished last year on a journey* from Israel to France.

Neo-Nazi Groups Said Spreading In Europe, U.S.

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—*Neo-Nazi groups are spreading* in Europe and North America, according to a report presented to a French UN-backed human rights organization here yesterday.

The report, by the Movement Against Racism, Anti-Semitism and for Peace, said there were now about 30 fascist-leaning groups in France alone.

The author of the report, Pierre Krausz of the University of Paris, said the French groups had about 10,000 members, of whom about 300 were militant Fascists.

There were believed to be about 140 neo-Nazi groups in West Germany, linked with organizations in Italy, Britain, Belgium, the United States and Argentina, it said.

The report, presented at a two-day conference here, said there had been more than 100 Nazi *meetings in Europe and the United* States in the last year.

Students Strike In West Germany

BONN, Nov. 28 (UPI).—West German students began a two-week boycott yesterday of university classes to protest new laws limiting study to four years.

Students participating in the boycott called it "a study strike," and said that they also were protesting new laws allowing university officials to expel students who disrupt classes.

New laws limiting university study to four years and study in tecnical schools to three years would eliminate the "permanent student" who goes to school until *he is about 30, a common* practice in West Germany.

France's Left Keeps Lead in In New Poll

Center-Right Trails In 3d Survey in Row

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—A poll indicated today that the French left still can win in French legislative elections next March despite two months of bitter dispute between the Communist and Socialist parties.

The new poll, conducted by the Louis Harris firm for the pro-Socialist newspaper Le Matin, showed that since a Sept. 9 Harris poll for the same newspaper the number of undecided voters has risen from 19 to 22 per cent and the total supporting ecology-oriented candidates has fallen from 5 to 3 per cent.

Otherwise, the left, in a poll conducted last Tuesday and reported today, won 50 per cent of the votes of 1,000 interviewees and the ruling center-right bloc got 47 per cent—the same figures reported in the Sept. 9 Harris poll.

The two leftist parties were endorsed by 49 per cent and the center-right bloc by 47 per cent in a Sofres Public Opinion Institute poll published by Le Figaro, another daily paper, *on Nov. 17.*

In a county election in Strasbourg Sunday, Socialist Claude Estier won 53 per cent of the votes. He said his election showed that "despite the crisis it suffered, the left, thanks to the dynamism of the Socialist party, still can beat the right."

Worker discontent with the government's austerity program *and with the unemployment rate* is symbolized by a one-day strike that on Thursday will halt most trains, about half of the Paris subway and bus lines, all newspapers and half the electricity and gas service.

A two-day Air France strike was scheduled to end at mid*night tonight. A strike of the* French UTA airline will continue through Saturday, except for Paris-Los Angeles-Tahiti flights.



United Press International

EMPIRE STYLE

His and hers thrones (hers on the left) built in France for the coronation of Emperor Bokassa I and Empress Catherine of the Central African Empire. More than 20 pounds of gold were used to gild his throne. Emperor Bokassa, a fervent admirer of Napoleon I, has adopted the Frenchman's *motif*, an imperial eagle. He has also set the coronation for Sunday, two days after the 173d anniversary of his idol's self-coronation.

De Gaulle's Policies Reconsidered

French Coalition Debates Credibility of Nuclear Force

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS, *Nov. 28 (NYT).*—A debate has broken out between partners in France's center-right government over whether or not the nation is building a credible nuclear force and maintaining the independent national defense policies set forth by Charles de Gaulle a decade ago.

The controversy began earlier this month when President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing presented a defense budget to the National Assembly that called for abandoning plans to build a sixth nuclear submarine and the production of 18 intercontinental ballistic missiles, instead of the 27 that had been planned.

While debates in the United *States over defense expenditures* center on the country's ability to match Soviet military might, in France the main issue is whether or not the nation is slipping back into closer dependence on NATO.

Michel Debré, a premier under de Gaulle and now a legislator, asserted that the cutback in the nuclear submarine program was undermining France's nuclear deterrent and drawing *the country* back to NATO.

"Neither a conventional army nor popular mobilization can be considered a deterrent—this can only be a nuclear one," Mr. Debré said in a speech to the National Assembly last week. "There is in these events a drift away from *our concepts of defense. We must* urgently halt this drift and resume a more ambitious path."

Mr. Debré warned that, if there were cuts in the nuclear program, the French would become "foot soldiers integrated into a strategy that will not be our own"—a reference to NATO's integrated military command that France abandoned under de Gaulle.

Prime Minister Raymond Barre countered criticism from Mr. Debré's supporters by asserting that the slowdown in the submarine and missile program was *the result of a decision to await* the development of a new generation *of missiles. He pointed* out that development of nuclear weapons would account for one-third of the $14 billion military budget for next year, which is more than France has ever allocated to nuclear defense.

"There will not be during the next 10 years either a retreat or *a slump in the capacity of our* nuclear weapons," Mr. Barre said.

"I can assure you there will not be a drift away from the defense policy of France."

Critics of de Gaulle's independent defense policy point out that France still depends implicitly *on NATO for its security, and* that there would be very little meaning to French independence if the rest of Europe were invaved.

Overrun Europe

"If tomorrow the whole of Europe were overrun by the aggressor, what would become of French independence, with a potential enemy the master of the *Continent and at our frontiers?"* asked Raymond Aron, one of the country's leading political commentators in a recent column.

In the last two years, President Giscard d'Estaing has adopted a policy of "forward defense." This has not moved France back into the military structure of NATO, but it has made clear that France sees a *Soviet threat and would not* necessarily wait for a battle to reach French territory before striking.

Officials insist that there is no question of France's rejoining the NATO military command, but relations with the allies at headquarters in Brussels and quiet tactical cooperation have improved in recent years.

Joint maneuvers have taken place with NATO troops during the last two summers, and radar screens for air defense have been integrated across Western Europe.

Iceland Calling 12-Day Pause in Fishing for Cod

REYKJAVIK, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Iceland has announced a complete ban on cod fishing for 12 days next month to help preserve stocks.

Trawler owners, worried by declining shoals, urged later that the ban should last 15 days and that conservation measures should include a week's fishing embargo at Easter and tighter controls on the size of nets.

The December ban, disclosed by *Fishing Minister* Matthias Bjarnsom, will mainly affect Icelandic fishermen, since most foreign vessels have already been excluded from Icelandic waters.

The government wants to limit this year's catch to 315,000 tons.

Soviet, Faroes Pact

TORSHAVN, Faroe Islands, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Soviet Fisheries *Minister Alexander Ishkov* and Faroese Premier Atli Dam last night signed a 10-year agreement on fisheries cooperation and quotas for next year.

Filipino Appeals Death Sentence To High Court

MANILA, Nov. 28 (UPI).—*Former Sen. Benigno Aquino jr.*, convicted to die by firing squad for subversion and murder, today appealed to the Philippine Supreme Court to assert its independence to save the republic.

Mr. Aquino, convicted and sentenced by a seven-member military court Friday, wrote a six-page *letter to the high court.* Communist guerrilla leader Bernabe Buscayno and renegade army Lt. Victor Corpuz were sentenced with him.

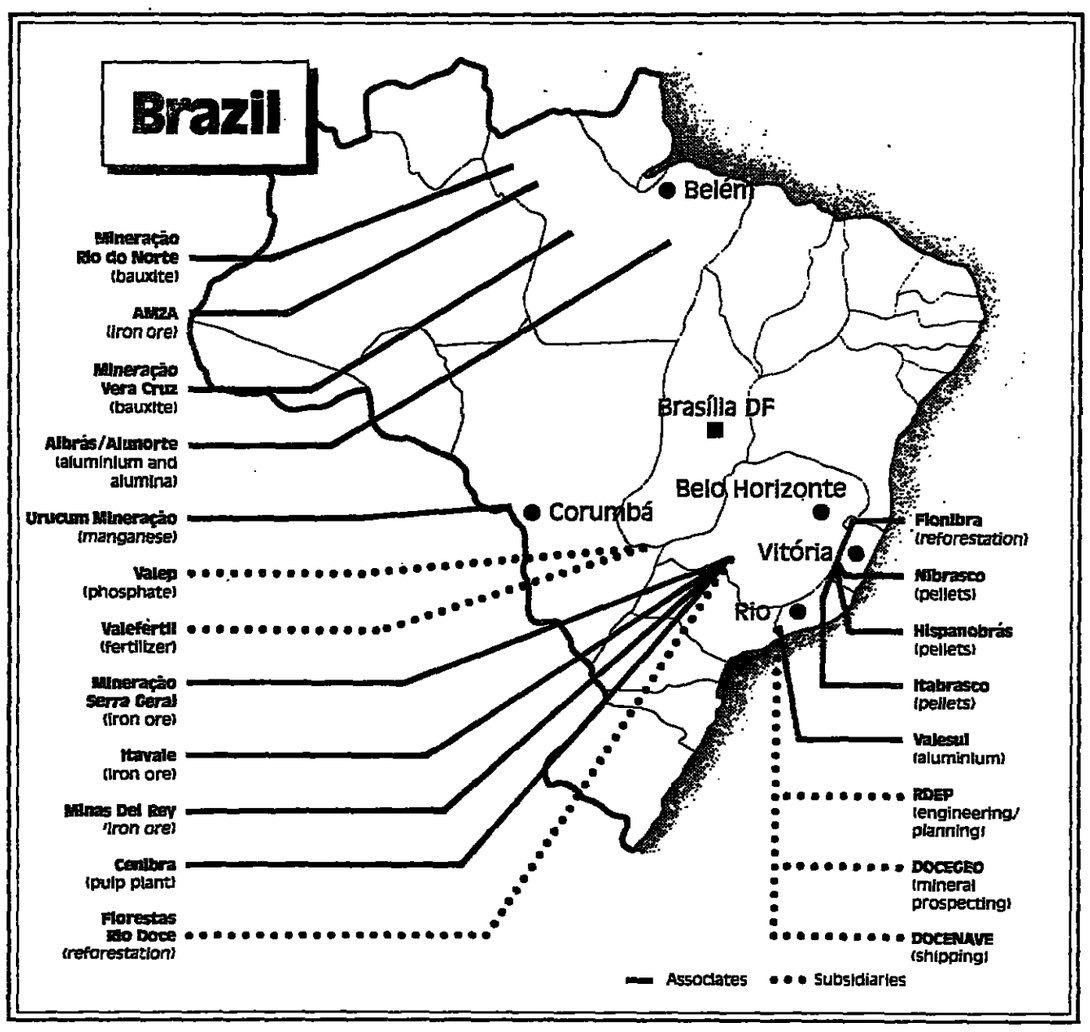
He said dif he had refused to yield to the "tyranny" of *President Ferdinand Marcos it was be*cause "I have not lost hope that sooner than later the Filipino love for freedom will ultimately assert itself above the demands of temporary security and convenience."

Mr. Aquino, 45, was secretary-general *of the opposition* Liberal party and was considered a likely presidential candidate before his arrest when Mr. Marcos proclaimed martial law in September, 1972.

Egypt Orders Mirages

PARIS, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Egypt has ordered 14 French Mirage-5 fighter aircraft, in addition to the 14 purchased last year, French officials said today.

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e) City Gate Stations and Customer Stations.

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4.	Tender Documents for Pipeline Equipment YU-816-IT.12.0022	500
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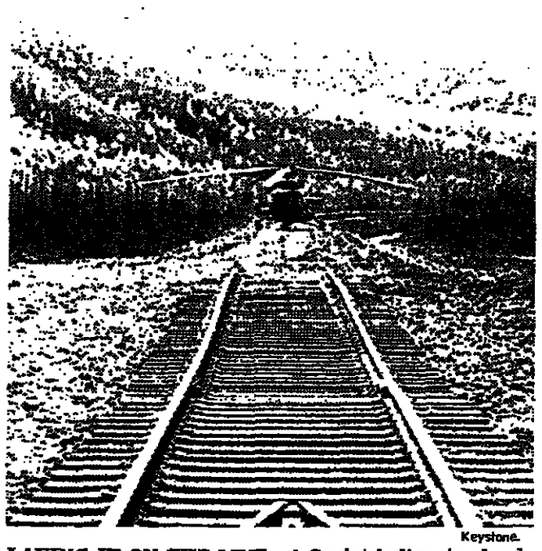
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Keystone.

LAYING IT ON THE LINE—A Soviet helicopter lands near Khabarovsk on the edge of the tracks of what will be one of the longest railroad lines in the world, linking Lake Baikal to the Amur River near China.

Planning Offensive in Ogaden

Ethiopians Reported Still in Control of Harer

NAIROBI, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Following some of the heaviest fighting of the five-month war between Ethiopia and Somalia, the mountain citadel of Harer was reported calm today and firmly under Ethiopian control.

Diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said there were indications that an all-out Ethiopian counter-offensive against Somali forces in Ethiopia's northern Ogaden region was imminent.

Somalia, meanwhile, opened a diplomatic drive on two fronts in an apparent effort to win political, economic and military support in the wake of its expulsion of Soviet military advisers.

Diplomats in Addis Ababa said they were able to contact the 1,300-year-old city of Harer several times during the weekend and the city was reported quiet.

Level of Fighting

They said that the level of fighting around the mountain fortress had fallen off sharply from Wednesday, when Somali forces captured the town.

While reports of fighting in the streets of Harer appeared to have been true, the diplomats said it was not clear whether Somali forces were able to break through the ancient crenelated walls of the town or sympathizers had started the fighting from within. Harer has a large community of ethnic Somalis.

The diplomats said the outcome of the battle for Harer, the largest clash of the Ogaden conflict, was far from certain. It was unclear if the Somali drive had been blunted.

"There does not seem to be a significant danger that the city will fall," a Western diplomat said.

The diplomats said that foreign medical personnel stationed in Harer were evacuated, but this seemed to represent a precautionary measure rather than a fear of imminent danger.

Ethiopian newspapers today reported that an official of the ruling Ethiopian Military Council, who was not identified, addressed a large rally in Harer yesterday in an effort to raise money for defense.

The official was quoted as saying: "The preparations for pursuing the Somalis are very far advanced." Diplomats said this remark confirmed earlier reports that Ethiopia was preparing a major counteroffensive in the region.

The capture of Harer was considered pivotal to the Somali hopes of sealing their hold on four southeastern Ethiopian provinces before the Ethiopian troops have a chance to fully utilize new Soviet weaponry which is pouring into the war zone.

On the diplomatic front, President Siad Barre of Somalia arrived in Cairo today on the start of a tour of Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen.

At the same time, Mogadishu radio said that Somalia's vice-president, Hussein Kulmiye Afrah, and the Somali foreign minister, Abdirahman Jamma Barre, left on a trip to France, West Germany, Britain and Italy, ostensibly to discuss economic cooperation.

Concerted Effort

The trips were believed to be part of a concerted Somali effort to win economic, political and military backing from Western Europe and the conservative Arab states for the campaign against Ethiopia.

Saudi Arabia, in particular, was thought to have promised Somalia a large aid package—some reports put it at $300 million—in return for a Somali decision to expel Soviet advisers from the country.

Thousands of Soviet military advisers were ordered to leave and Soviet naval facilities on the Indian Ocean coast were closed Nov. 13 by the Barre government.

After Somalia's loss of the Soviet Union as the nation's prime arms supplier, France and Egypt were mentioned frequently as potential sources of military hardware. The United States has said it will not supply arms to Somalia as long as the Ogaden conflict is being fought.

Saudi Arabia, which has little equipment of its own to sell, is considered a likely financial middleman in the Somali effort to get new military hardware.

Tehran Nuclear Meeting

TEHRAN, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Nuclear energy authorities from Iran, Turkey and Pakistan began two-day discussions here today on coordinating their nuclear programs and cooperating in peaceful uses of radioactive isotopes, officials said.

Death Sentence In Liechtenstein

VADUZ, Liechtenstein, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—A court here has sentenced a 42-year-old murderer to hang—the first death sentence issued in this tiny European principality in nearly 200 years.

Hans Frick, convicted Saturday night of killing his wife and two of his children last year, is considered certain to have the sentence reduced by Prince Franz Joseph II to life imprisonment.

The last Liechtenstein death sentence was in 1785, when a woman convicted of stealing was decapitated.

New FAO Chairman

ROME, Nov. 28 (AP).—Bukar Shaib, secretary of the Nigerian Ministry of Water Resources, was elected today as independent chairman of the governing council of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

Britain Used Lurid Broadcasts As War Propaganda, Book Says

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—One of the least-known weapons used by Britain against Germany in World War II was lurid radio broadcasts, according to a book on wartime propaganda published yesterday.

"The Fourth Arm," by Charles Cruickshank, a historian, says radio broadcasts by Britain's propagandists captured the attention of many thousands of Germans by telling lurid stories.

German listeners heard what they were led to believe was a tough, patriotic Prussian disgusted by the corruption and depravity flourishing under the Nazi regime. Among things he described were the depravities of a German admiral and the eccentricities of a Hitler Youth leader. The broadcaster was a British journalist, Sefton Delmer.

Mr. Cruickshank writes that one of Mr. Delmer's broadcasts was so lurid that when it was drawn to the attention of Sir Stafford Cripps, then British ambassador in Moscow, the diplomat complained about it to the British Foreign Office.

But Mr. Cruickshank says that Sir Rex Leeper, Mr. Delmer's boss, defended the use of such tactics in wartime by replying: "I dislike the baser sides of human life as much as Sir Stafford Cripps does, but in this case moral indignation does not seem to be called for."

Ban in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Nov. 28 (Reuter).—The Sri Lanka government has banned all political street demonstrations because it says they cause heavy loss of state funds and damage to property, a Defense Ministry spokesman announced today.

Iliad of Vladimir Slepak

A Russian Isolated From Family, Country

(Continued from Page 1)

Stalinism that drove the wedge between father and son.

Semyon wanted his son to join the party, and in fact Vladimir was an active member of the Komsomol, the Young Communist League. But doubts were brewing in the young man's head, and they surfaced on a wintry evening in 1953. Vladimir's wife, an intern in a hospital, came home outraged at the arrests of a number of physicians, most of them Jewish, in the doctors' plot, a case fabricated by Stalin.

The Doctors' Plot

"She said she knew many of the professors who had been arrested very well," Vladimir said, "and she was sure they were honorable people. She had no doubts. My father said, 'Maybe they are honorable, but when you cut down trees, chips fly.' He said it was better to prosecute 100 innocent persons than to leave one traitor free. Right after these words I told him, 'I'll never be in your party—there's too much blood on your hands.'"

There were shouts, arguments. His father could not believe that his son could reject all he had fought and suffered for. "I stopped understanding him," his son said. And from then on Vladimir and his wife gradually moved intellectually away, out of the Soviet world and into an identification with their Jewishness.

"When we were in China I didn't know we here Jews," Vladimir said. "But when we came here, I understood immediately that I was an abnormal boy—in the yard, in the street. I asked my father what it meant. He said it remained from the Czarist period and very soon it would be over. I believed him. And I waited.

"And then, after World War II, a big wave of anti-Semitism began. I asked my father what was happening. He said, 'You see, it's an influence from the Germans, and very soon it will be finished.' But then I began—very slowly, very late—I began to understand."

Final Break

The final break came in 1970, when he and Mariya told the father of their plans to emigrate. Semyon told Mariya's mother that he would oppose their departure, that he had connections in the KGB, the security police. Vladimir was denied permission to go, partly he thinks because of the exaggerated Soviet definition of secrecy—he did television research with some military applications—and partly because of his father's objections.

He has seen his father only a few times since, usually in the hospital, for Semyon is often ill. On Oct. 29, Vladimir's 50th birthday, he telephoned his father.

"Hello, who is speaking?" the elder Slepak asked.

"Your son."

"I have no son."

"Then who am I?" Vladimir said.

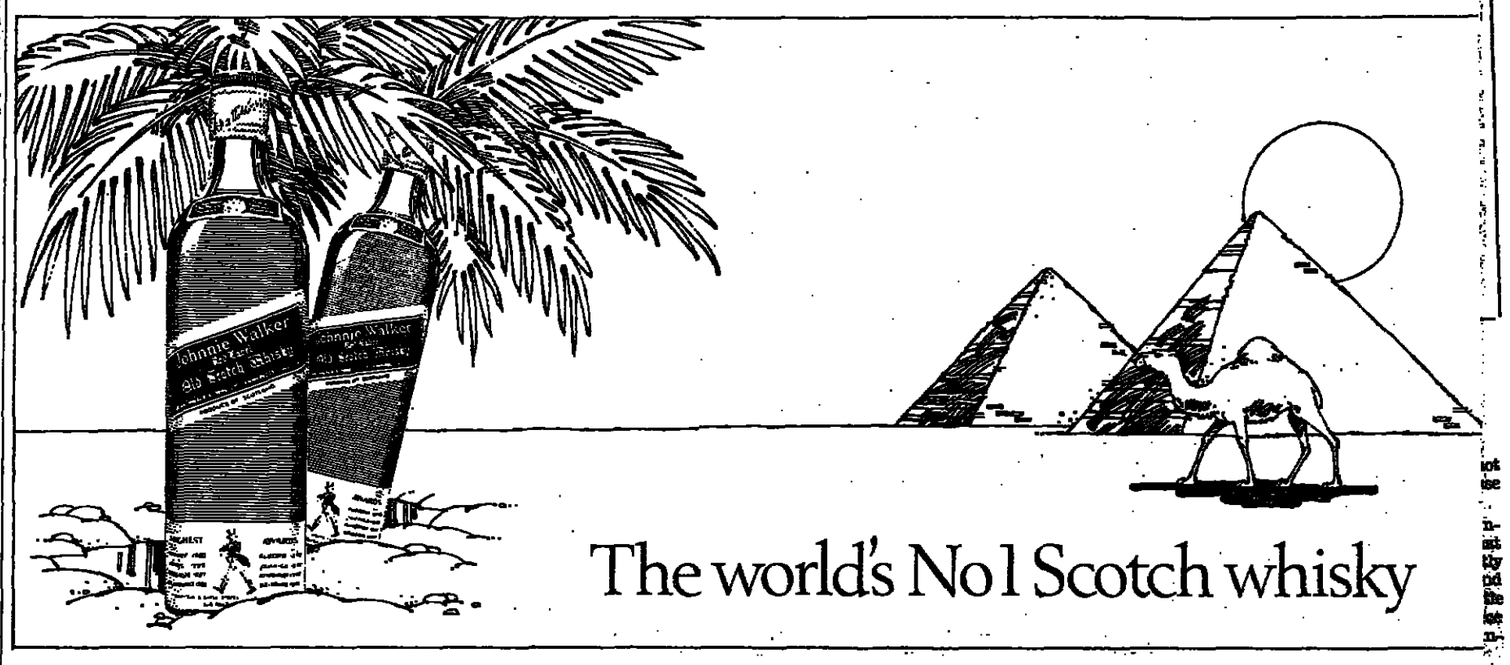
"An enemy of the people."

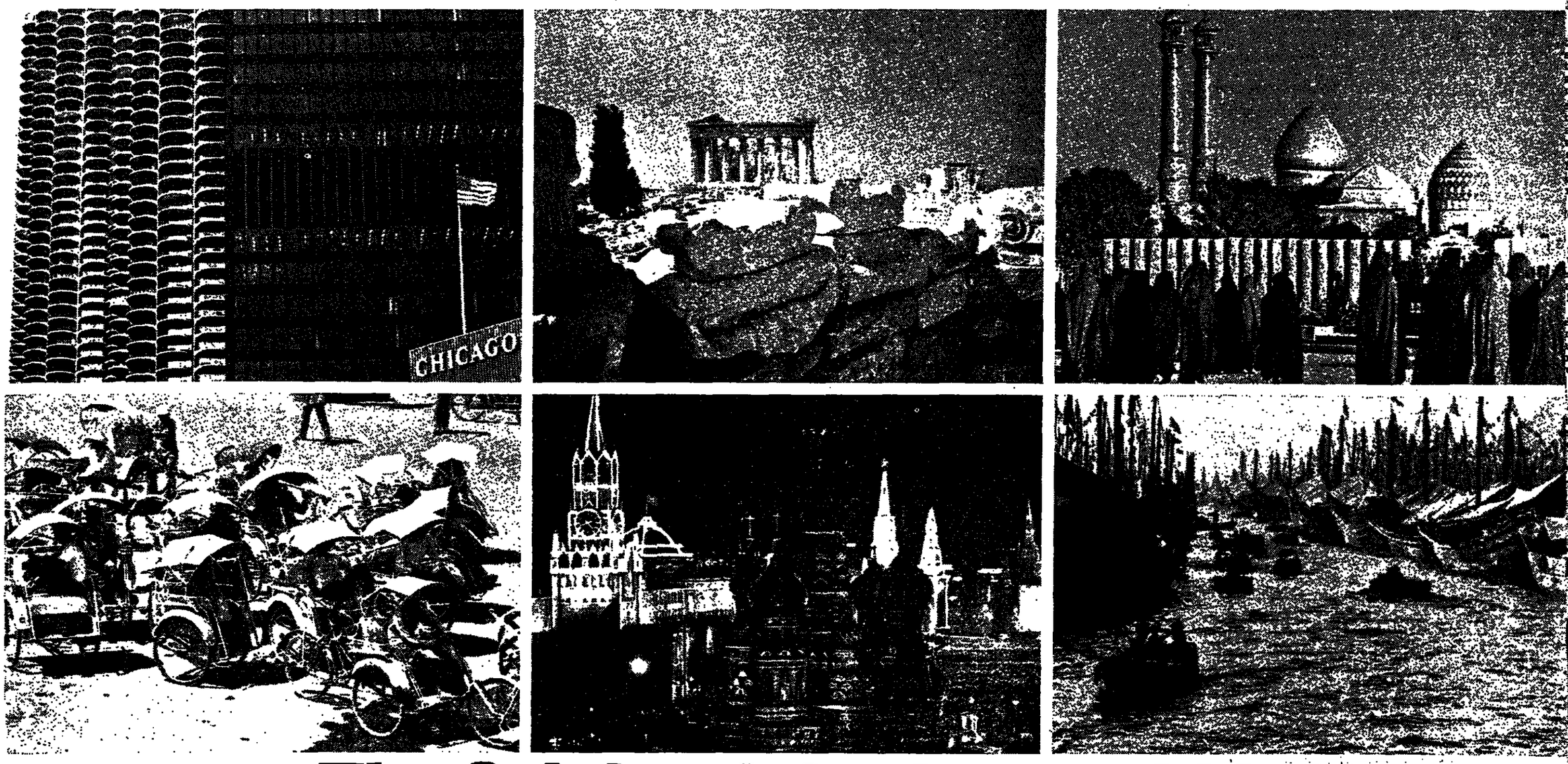
Vladimir's older son, Alexander, received an exit visa last month after having married an American who had been working in Moscow. His younger son, Leonid, 18, was recently summoned by his draft board. He refused induction on the ground that he did not consider himself loyal; furthermore, military service usually means denial of permission to emigrate for years on secrecy grounds. The young man has left Moscow to elude the police; if he is caught, the sentence is up to three years in jail.

Vladimir Slepak sat back in his chair. "That is our story," he said. "But the story isn't finished."

3 Spaniards Released

ALGIERS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Three Spanish fishermen captured on Nov. 13 by Sahara nationalist guerrillas were freed today at nationalist headquarters here. They were in good health and said that they had been treated well.





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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Tuesday, November 29, 1977 *

Prisoners of History

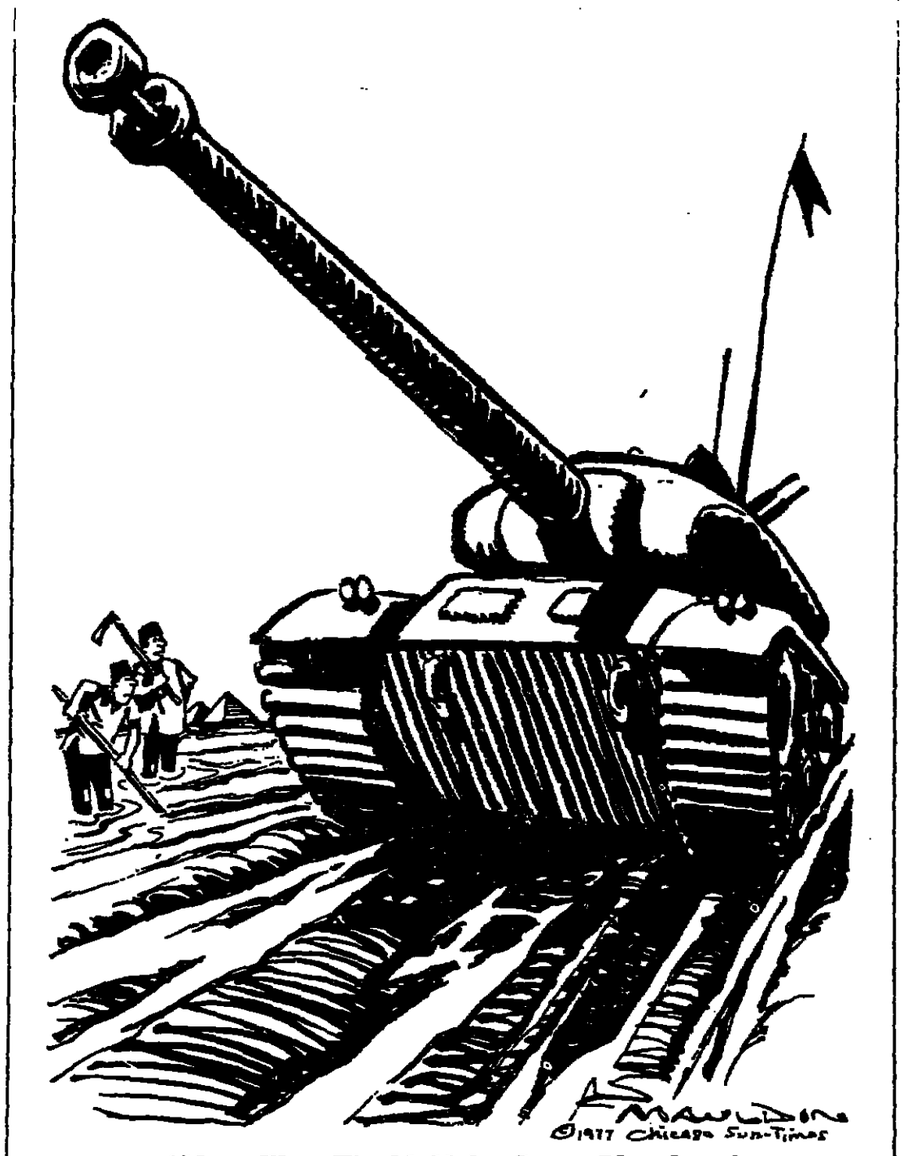
In Ulster, as in Lebanon and in most of the Middle East, it is easy to perceive how the religious and ethnic legacies of history bring pain and hatred to the present. There, centuries, if not millennia, of conflict leave warfare in full flower. But it may seem harder to visualize this process in southern Africa. To many in the world the confrontation there of black and white seems very recent.

In fact, the Afrikaners go back nearly as far as the Dutch in North America; they claim to have arrived before the Africans—which is only true, for that particular part of Africa, if one eliminates (as the Europeans virtually did) the Hottentots and other indigenous predecessors of the Bantu. But at least the divisions between races, between victors and defeated, between lords of the land and peasantry go back many years; South Africa wears its own historic chains.

They are complicated by the wars between Boer and Briton, the results of which surfaced in both World Wars I and II—and, in World War II, caused John Vorster to be detained without trial because of his association with the Afrikaner group that opposed Britain and showed rather too many resemblances to the Nazi party.

Now this is being brought out in connection with the death in detainment of the black Stephen Biko. The government which put Vorster in jail has been succeeded by a government headed by Mr. Vorster—and one that put Biko in jail. Mr. Vorster is bitter about his own detention, but that has done little for the blacks who have been rounded up by his police. To the white Africans, the black Africans are historic enemies, rivals for territory, warriors whose assagais killed, labor to be kept in line. Against such a background, mere reason, mere justice, mere common sense stand little chance.

In reference to Israel, the Masada complex is sometimes spoken of—a tendency to live in a last-stand atmosphere, whence suicide is the only escape. In South Africa, the Afrikaners have used the ox-wagon circle even more often than it has been used in U.S. nostalgia; again it is a defensive position, in which the pioneers stand alone against a horde of enemies. Perhaps the ox-wagon complex is more optimistic than the Masada complex, because most of the battles and all of the wars that the Afrikaners fought—until they came up against Great Britain—they won. And even though the British defeated the Boers in the field the latter won eventually with the ballot box. So history may not be casting a pall over white South African hopes; indeed, it may be obscuring the blunt truths the future holds. But at all events, history in South Africa, as in so many other parts of the world, has taught little more than bitter rivalry; has brought little more than fatal conflict.



'Man, That Would Make Some Plowshare.'

The Cairo Conference

The latest visible result of the Sadat-Begin dialogue—President Sadat's call for a pre-Geneva preparatory conference in Cairo as early as next Saturday—further attests the seriousness of their joint effort to move toward a Middle East settlement. They are determined to keep up the momentum of the breathtaking Sadat visit to Jerusalem a week ago.

They are doing so, moreover, within the context of a quest for a general settlement, not one limited to Israel and Egypt. Mr. Sadat does not want to lend substance to the charges of some fellow Arabs that he is betraying the Arab cause. They may yet leave him no choice but to go for a separate deal. If so, Mr. Sadat would not doubt present it, honestly, as the initial installment on a general settlement. No reasonable person could fault him for it.

* * *

Who's reasonable? A good test is to see who attends the Cairo conference. Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization have said they won't go—a foolish decision that puts them openly in the position of wreckers. The PLO risks leaving open the Palestinian seat at Cairo, and perhaps later at Geneva, to representatives of West Bank and Gaza Palestinians. Mr. Sadat, with evident Israeli encouragement, has publicly reached out to them. Jordan lacks real freedom of movement in intra-Arab disputes. But it is obvious that the Sadat-Begin way matches King Hussein's long readiness to resume a West Bank role.

The Soviet Union is chewing its Cairo invitation over. Its choice is to board the Geneva train in Cairo and use its influence to bring about the compromise settlement it professes to seek or to succumb to the temptation to join the Arab wreckers. If it goes with the wreckers, it will show itself conspicuously unworthy of the tentative confidence the Carter administration expressed by working out the joint Soviet-U.S. Mideast statement of Oct. 1. This would have implications extending beyond the Mideast. The administration ought to say so.

The United States evidently leans toward Cairo but hopes that all the Arab invitees, and the Russians, will be there, too. The administration is certainly right to canvass all the possibilities. Yet its hesitation nourishes suspicions that it is less than enthusiastic about a Mideast process, no matter how promising, that it did not initiate and that it does not fully control. There is a certain smallness to the administration's response to this latest sequence. The President himself, we think, ought to personally address it.

It will be interesting to see if the UN's Kurt Waldheim, a firm supporter of the General Assembly's right to make one-sided propaganda against Israel, will show up in Cairo in order to put the United Nations on the side of a helpful diplomatic initiative. The General Assembly, you may have noticed, taking up an anti-Israel resolution put in the hopper some time ago, did its grubby little act again on Saturday. We missed Mr. Waldheim's statement of regret.

The Israelis accepted the Sadat invitation almost before it was out of his mouth. It had obviously been worked out in Jerusalem. No less important, however, is the developing evidence that Israel accepts the obligation the Sadat trip put on it to review its own past policies. A few days ago, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan, no dove, appealed to Israelis to review their thinking on the territory necessary to hold in a peace. A spokesman on Saturday said merely that Mr. Sadat's demands for full territorial return and Palestinian self-determination "contradict" the Israeli position; he did not say those demands cannot be met. As Mr. Begin himself said, everything is negotiable. Otherwise, it would hardly have been worth Mr. Sadat's while to come to Jerusalem.

* * *

Even while Mr. Sadat was there, some observers—and some highly placed U.S. officials—insisted on suggesting that the Israelis had to "give" Egypt hard coin, on the spot, so that he would not go home "empty-handed." As it turned out, Mr. Sadat himself spurned this simplistic logic. What he wanted, the Egyptian said, was for Israel to rethink its whole position—something he realized could not be done overnight. The evidence that Israel is engaged in a fundamental policy review—on the official level and on the public level, too—is the best reason for hoping the Sadat-Begin initiative will continue moving along.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

'Realism' of West Berliners

The governing mayor of West Berlin [Dietrich Stobbe] arrived in London to a deservedly respectful welcome. He represents the only citizens of the free world whose freedom is circumscribed by a fortified wall, who cannot come and go as they wish, but who remain, after nearly 30 years of restriction, cheerful and resourceful in adversity . . . The Four Power agreement eventually signed in 1972 says that West Berlin continues "not to be a constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and not to be governed by it." Instead, it is governed by its own representatives and guaranteed by the four occupying powers. The West Berliners, combining politeness with realism, call Britain, France and the United States their "protecting powers." In the best sense of the word, West Berlin is one of Britain's remaining protectorates.

—From the Guardian (London).

Smith's Shift

With unprecedented clearness, Prime Minister Ian Smith has come out for majority rule based on universal adult suffrage. If there is a catch it does not lie in the formula. On the surface, Smith's declaration is a big step toward what everybody else has been demanding . . .

An internal solution was not the one chosen by British Foreign Secretary David Owen and U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young, but it could be the way to the disengagement and majority rule which they want. It deserves their wary support—so long as it looks more like a way forward than yet one more way up the garden path.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 29, 1902

NEW YORK—John Philip Sousa has arranged to make a concert tour around the world. After a six-month tour in Europe, beginning the first of the year, the band will return to New York and start at once across the continent to sail for Australia. On the way, concerts will be given in Tasmania, New Zealand, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. The Fiji Islands will also be visited.

Fifty Years Ago

November 29, 1927

BERLIN—The annual meeting of the Communist party congress in Moscow this week will be closely watched as a possible index of the respective strength of the Trotsky and Stalin forces in the Soviet Union. Observers in Germany are convinced that the exclusion of Leon Trotsky from the Communist party by the Stalin group represents by no means an end of the struggle for Lenin's mantle that has been going on for the last three years.

Scaling Down the Sale of Arms

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—For all things, the folksingers tell us, there is a season. A time to embrace and a time to refrain from embracing; a time to criticize and a time to praise. This is a time to do both.

On arms control, the Carter administration appears to have come up with a creative, constructive idea: to try to limit the sale of weapons from superpowers to other nations.

We sell about $11 billion worth of arms each year to a variety of customers, the Soviets sell about half that total. For us, the sale of arms is usually not a great friend-maker; for the Russians, it is a major tool of policy. If we can get them to scale down their sales along with ours, we reduce threats to our friends and to the general peace.

In principle, the idea is advantageous to us. Of course, Third World nations would promptly turn to Eastern or Western European nations for war supplies, but if the superpowers agree, not-so-subtle pressure can be applied to industrial nations of East and West to hold down new orders.

Joint arms-sales reductions would not be one of those unilateral, publicity-stunt arms control gimmicks—like giving up the B-1 bomber while volunteering to limit the range of our Cruise missiles—which trouble so many of us who have found the Carter men overly trusting in dealing with the Russians.

On the contrary, this useful initiative was not touted at all; it was disclosed by reporter Richard Burt of The New York Times late last week, to general surprise. In three weeks, Soviet negotiator Oleg Khlestov will meet in Washington with our State Department's Leslie Gelb for bilateral talks.

The Khlestov-Gelb bilaterals must be probed and monitored by Congress and the press, to make certain each trouble area—such as the Mideast or southern Africa—is given balanced reductions, with safeguards against transshipments. We do not want to limit our aid to Israel while the Russians, directly or through satellites, pour their world allotment into Syria. But the idea of sales curbs is worth pursuing, provided that the agreement can be made verifiable. We should exploit fears of U.S. arms sales to China.

On another arms-control front, however, the Carter administration is proceeding secretly with a new approach that could endanger U.S. security.

On Sept. 23 of this year, a memo written by national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski was sent to Defense, State, CIA and arms-controllniks, outlining a plan to achieve a laudable goal: protecting U.S. satellites from attack.

Unfortunately, the plan—which the NSC understandably prefers not to discuss—is based on the elimination of "satellite killers" now being developed by both the Soviets and ourselves.

The trouble with that approach, I am informed, is that it would be difficult to verify Soviet compliance with the dismantling of its satellite killers, since their killer is merely the upper stage of their conventional SL-8 space booster.

Laser Beam

However, under the Sept. 23 outline, we would soon have to give up work on our advanced high-energy laser beam, along with other directed-energy-beam experiments—even if their purpose is not related to satellite attacks, but for anti-aircraft or other uses.

That observation will bring the usual snorts and snarls from official spokesmen, but might stimulate congressional inquiry: If we are going to trade away a specific defense potential known to the Russians, that potential ought not to be secret from the U.S. public.

Arms control is not the only area for a season of otherhandedness. Take the control of government bureaucracy: I cannot get misty-eyed about the way Adm. Stansfield Turner is rolling 800 heads at the CIA. The graying spies being pushed out into the cold without so much as a gold watch will probably start their own publishing company, driving down the price of secrets, but nobody was promised tenure along with the cloak and dagger.

The real question to be asked by zero-based budgeteers is whether the firing of nearly 20 percent of our clandestine force represents real savings, if the 800 slots are soon to be refilled by the next graduating class at Annapolis. If the Senate Intelligence Committee reports the cut to be a genuine cut, buying a bigger bagman for the buck, I'm for it.

On the other hand, it might be a good idea to take a look at bureaucratic proliferation at the east wing of the White House. According to a telephone directory published by the National Journal, the administration that promised a 30-per-cent cut in the White House staff now has a set of assistants to the First Lady, including writers and advance persons, that could curl your hair.

And so it goes, with each sensible arms-control initiative accompanied by a potentially dangerous giveaway, and with each worn-out spy forced into retirement accompanied by the hiring of a new "aide to the Director of Projects for the First Lady." A strange season: a time to embrace and a time to refrain from embracing.

Letters

Amin's Coffee Break

Re The Washington Post editorial "Coffee Break" (IHT, Nov. 15):

Anyone who has ever been to Uganda knows that it is one of the world's most lushly fertile countries. The point being that by stopping U.S. imports of Ugandan coffee—even if no other country takes up the slack—it would have very little, if any, effect on the average Ugandan. The people can exist—and comfortably—on what they raise in their own rich soil.

The only one that can be truly hurt by such a U.S. coffee boycott is Idi Amin. He is the sole beneficiary of Ugandan coffee exports. He remains in power because of the bribes paid his security forces from the sales of coffee. And nothing more need be said of the atrocities being committed right now by these forces on the people of Uganda.

Indeed, a U.S. boycott of Ugandan coffee may be exactly what is needed to finally break the power of Idi Amin, topple his dictatorial rule, eliminate his highly paid goon squads, end the daily horrors of living under a madman and, once again, return Uganda to its people.

D. Y.
Tripoli, Libya.

Arms Embargo

The recent nonviolent arms embargo on South Africa is excellent. The free world now wants an embargo on Soviet arms and Cuban troops in the rest of Africa.

REV. WENDELL L. GOLDEN,
District Missionary
To Angolan Refugees.
Kinshasa, Zaire.

Not the Retiring Type

Sevareid Comes Home

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Eric Sevareid is leaving the CBS Evening News program in a few days and while he insists that the Republic will survive the shock, a few prejudiced and dissenting words from an old buddy may not be entirely out of order.

This is a news event of more than passing interest in Washington. We are always losing prominent columnists, senators and even presidents around here, usually with a sigh of relief, but none of them came into our living rooms like Sevareid every other night explaining the unexplainable, just when it all seemed beyond us.

To many television viewers Sevareid was a puzzle, sometimes on the liberal and other times on the conservative side of issues. He didn't think news should be quite as simple or dogmatic as the advertising commercials. He had the old-fashioned notion that life was a little complicated, that politicians were neither crooks nor saints, most of them being a little of both. He also had the firm conviction that his job was to serve the truth rather than opinion, regardless of whether this promoted his career or raised his popularity ratings, which usually it didn't.

Quirky Reason

Sevareid seems to have picked up this idea at the University of Minnesota during the Depression. For some quirky reason, that institution produced a remarkable crop of good reporters at that particular time, among them Hedley Donovan, the editor of Time magazine, Harrison Salisbury of The New York Times, Phil Potter of the Baltimore Sun, and Bill Costello of the Minneapolis Journal and Tribune and later of CBS and ABC. All of these seem to have had the unusual advantages and none of the disadvantages of poverty.

There was also a bit of luck in Sevareid's age, for as the 19th century was the century of the novelist, clearly these past 40 years, with their wars and crashing empires and revolutions, were the epic years of the journalist. Sevareid brought to this era the three essentials of a great reporter: a good pair of legs, a sense of history, and, though he looks excessively gloomy on the tube, a sense of humor that usually, but not always, overcame a bad temper.

Perhaps his greatest achievement is that he survived the wars—that is to say, not World War II or the Korean and Vietnam wars, though he did that too—but the guerrilla wars of television in New York and politics in Washington.

Many have fought on these battlefields, but few have survived for many years at the top of the television news networks and still retained the honor of the mind. Oddly, most of them came from places far from the Eastern Establishment—Sevareid from Velva, N. D., Walter Cronkite from St. Joseph, Mo., Dan Rather from Wharton, Texas; Roger Mudd and David Brinkley from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Some big-city folks, of course, made it into the big time on the networks like Barbara Walters of New York at ABC and John Chancellor of Chicago at NBC. They were the exceptions who overcame their handicaps.

TV Editorials

I am not a great admirer of television editorials. It is hard enough to have to read a man's opinions without having to watch him scanning a TV teleprompting and pretending that he just thought it all up, but somehow Sevareid managed to do it, and it is interesting that even Bill Moyers decided he didn't want to try to replace Sevareid, and CBS couldn't find another resident philosopher.

So CBS announced that Sevareid was "retiring" on Nov. 30, but for anybody who knows him, this is not only inaccurate but ridiculous. Sevareid is not the retiring sort. CBS is not "retiring" him but liberating him. He is not going away but coming home to the written word, which has always been his greatest strength.

He is a good broadcaster, a sensitive quiet questioner but he is too tall and deep and complex to fit comfortably into the mathematic and time frames of the television screen. He has the novelist's gift of catching the echoes or inward mutterings of the age, and maybe he will now take time to prove it.

'Whole Man'

Twice before in recent years, at least some people in Washington have felt vaguely amputated when Elmer Davis and Ed Murrow left the air, and, at that time, Sevareid wrote something about Davis that could very well be said of himself. "Elmer," he wrote, "is the whole man and the complete American. He is a man from Indiana, and he is also a classical scholar. And there is in him, therefore, a rare synthesis: an awareness of life's tragedy, of the bleak glory of man's ancient pilgrimage, and still, through it all, the warm and eager hope of the American dream."

Sevareid at that time added one other thing from the English essayist William Hazlitt which also is relevant to himself:

"I am no politician and still less can I be said to be a party man; but I have a hatred of tyranny and a contempt for its tools; and this feeling I have expressed as often and as strongly as I could. . . I deny that liberty and slavery are convertible terms, that right and wrong, truth and falsehood, plenty and famine are matters of perfect indifference. That is all I know of the matter, but on these points I am likely to remain incorrigible. . ."

Mideast: A Western Settlement

By Joseph Kraft

JERUSALEM.—The crazy turn of recent diplomacy in the Near East works to diminish the role of the United States, in the area. By a kind of reflex attitude, the Carter administration is, as one U.S., diplomat here in Israel put it, "scrambling to get back in the game."

A far more sensible tactic, in fact, would be to stay out of the game for a while. From the sidelines Washington can help Israel, Egypt and other Arab states achieve a much better agreement—a kind of pro-Western peace—than anybody dreamed was possible.

The crazy turn, of course, began with President Anwar Sadat's visit here, and continued with his invitation last Saturday to Israel and other parties to attend a pre-Geneva peace conference in Cairo. Mr. Sadat's direct address to the Israelis departed from previous diplomacy in two ways that bear against Washington's influence.

One Down

For one thing, Sadat had previously relied entirely on the United States to deliver Israeli acceptance of peace terms. Now, he is saying that Egypt has to make a direct approach to Israel—which is one down for the United States.

Moreover, the Carter administration had aimed for a comprehensive settlement at a Geneva conference including Syria, and elements of the Palestine Liberation Organization. To bring the Syrians in, Washington arranged a joint call to a Geneva conference with Sadat's great enemy, the Soviet Union. By going direct to Israel, Sadat short-circuited the U.S. plan, and the prime roles assigned in it to Syria, the PLO and the Russians.

President Carter has tried to pretend that he is right in the thick of all the action. The White House has let the world know about his role in helping Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin get together. The President, in an interview with Pierre Salinger, insisted that nothing had changed. "I think," he said, "that the visit by Sadat to Israel is a step toward a comprehensive agreement at Geneva."

In fact what is now emerging is different and better than any "comprehensive agreement." The settlement towards which the Sadat diplomacy points has at its heart an understanding between Israel and Egypt. The Israelis would relinquish all lands seized from Egypt in return for an agreement on nonbelligerency.

In addition, King Hussein of Jordan and some Palestinians (though clearly not the radical wing of the PLO) would also come into the deal. In return for accepting the existence of Israel, they would receive a steadily growing role in the territory west of the Jordan river where most Palestinians live and which Israel seized from Hussein in the six-day war of 1967.

Other parties—notably Syria, the radicals in the PLO, and the Russians—would only come into the deal if they came in on Cairo's terms. Which, on present form, seems distinctly unlikely.

To put the deal together, however, Sadat needs help from the United States. Washington can persuade Saudi Arabia and the other oil states of the Gulf which pay most of Egypt's bills not to oppose the agreement. It can encourage Hussein to get into the game, despite pressure from Syria and the PLO. It can also put Mr. Begin to make the territorial concessions on the West Bank necessary to give Hussein and the moderate Palestinians an incentive for playing ball with Sadat.

Not Loved

Some cost to the United States, of course, is involved. Washington will not be loved by Syria, the PLO or any of the radical Arabs for backing Sadat at this juncture, which is all the more reason for staying in the background.

But that cost is far outweighed by the benefits that would accrue if the approach just described can be made to work. The upside would be a Near East freed from the greatest war threat—the Israeli-Arab confrontation. The rich pro-Western countries—embodying the great preponderance of military and economic power—would be part of the deal. The Russians, and their friends in the PLO and the radical Arab states, would be on the outside looking in.

With such an outcome, there would be plenty of credit for all parties. If President Sadat collected the lion's share, Prime Minister Begin a modicum, then honors in the United States would go to the only person who always benefits most when presidents go well abroad—the President.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Sheila Cassidy Leads A Double Life

By Susan Heller Anderson

AMPLEFORTH, England (NYT).—In a modest cottage in the shadow of the imposing Benedictine Abbey here, Sheila Cassidy, the British physician who was imprisoned in Chile two years ago, is leading a double life of a prominent figure and would-be nun.

Her autobiography, "Audacity to Believe," released in England last month and scheduled for U.S. publication in March, has brought her back into the public eye at a time when she is trying to lead a life stripped of worldly possessions and following a structured routine of prayer, study and manual work.

She was compelled, she said, to write the book, because "I felt a great sense of obligation to the 100 girls I left behind in prison." The proceeds of her book's sales will go to a new Latin American center in London.

Dr. Cassidy makes an unlikely heroine. Weary of the medical grind since her student days at Oxford, she went to Chile in 1971 and joined a Chilean with whom she had worked in England. She says that she had no particular political views but nevertheless became quickly aware of the gulf between rich and poor.

"I have much clearer ideas of maldistribution of wealth, the arms trade, interference of another government," she said. "But I started from zero."

When the military took over in a coup in 1973, she remained in Santiago, working as a doctor. "I would definitely have stayed on if I hadn't been arrested," she said.

Her arrest, after she treated Nelson Gutierrez, a leftist revolutionary, was unexpected and traumatic. On Oct. 31, 1975, the Chilean secret police attacked her home with machine guns, murdering a Chilean woman and taking Dr. Cassidy prisoner.

She said that she had been blindfolded and driven to an interrogation center where she was stripped, tied to a bed and subjected to questioning on two occasions accompanied by electric shocks.

For weeks, Dr. Cassidy said, she was in solitary confinement, "a different kind of torture," then transferred to a women's prison. After she signed false statements saying she had been treated well and after substantial pressure had been applied by the British government, she was released after 59 days in detention.

"I was high," Dr. Cassidy said. "Exhilarated to be alive and desperate to make known the plight of my fellow prisoners."

For the next 18 months she traveled most of the time, lecturing without fee on human rights in Chile. "I tried to tell the world about the Chilean situation," she said.

She worked steadily on her book between trips, living with her brother and sister-in-law in Devon. "I have a highly developed sense of mission," she said.

King Speech

She described her book as "a careful balance between everyday life, torture and religion." The title, "Audacity to Believe," is taken from the acceptance speech of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr. when he was awarded the Nobel Prize for peace.

Six months ago Dr. Cassidy decided to stop public appearances. "If I continued I would be burnt out," she said. "When I'm rushing in the middle of it all, I'm part of the process I'm trying to fight against."

The monks at Ampleforth allowed her to stay here while she was editing her book, and she has been here ever since. She came out of semi-seclusion for two weeks to publicize the book, but she said that she would not go to America and she received visitors with reluctance.

"It's not compatible with what I'm trying to do—study the monastic life and try to live it," she explained. She estimated that she was about halfway toward her goal.

"When I was in prison, there was no liquor, no men, no music," she said. "But I was curiously happy without them."

Thin Mattress

She sleeps on a thin mattress on the floor and has just given away her phonograph. Instead of cooking from the glossy gourmet cookbooks that line her shelves, she bakes bread to make lunch for visitors.

Why has she chosen the company of monks rather than nuns? "I want to be a woman in a man's world," she said. "I don't want to be equal. I think women will probably be ordained to priesthood but not in my lifetime. I'm not interested in the women's movement. I don't have the strength to fight for everything."

Dr. Cassidy has never been married. She said the prospect of celibacy does not dismay her. "By giving up the exclusive love of one man opens up love for many men."

Her Chilean experiences have taught her not to plan too far ahead, she said, and she is reluctant to reveal her projects for the future. "Once you've seen people rush in with machine guns, you realize that nothing is impossible," she said.

An outwardly matter-of-fact, open person, she seems to struggle for control. "I still have a legacy of fear," she admitted, "of being with strange people in strange situations. After prison I was often terrified to be alone." She said that she was still afraid of the dark.



Dr. Sheila Cassidy

Associated Press.

Japanese Invention

Breathless World Awaits Odorless Garlic

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO (NYT).—They said it couldn't be done. (They probably said it under their breaths just to keep their friends.)

But no one ever thought there would be an odorless garlic, no one, that is, but Toshio Nakagawa, a 66-year-old former rice farmer, who has devoted the last 19 years of his life to developing a garlic strain that will not linger on diners' breath for hours after a meal.

"I've done it!" he said.

He did not do it without a lot of hard work, luck, family encouragement, patience and breath tests. Now his persistence has been rewarded. The giant Mitsubishi Corp., Japan's largest trading concern, will begin marketing Mr. Nakagawa's new spice in this crowded country next month. Elsewhere in the world, fanciers of garlic and their friends will have to hold their breaths or their noses for a while longer.

Temporary Reprieve

This temporary reprieve for the world's makers of breath mints may last a few years, due to Mitsubishi's careful overseas selling strategy and the need for patents on Mr. Nakagawa's invention. This is because garlic can propagate itself. Buy a head. Stick it in the ground. It will take root itself and ruin Mr. Nakagawa's exclusive hold on the special strain's supply.

"Marketing this garlic is not going to be so easy," said Junichi Muriya, the head of Mitsubishi's agricultural products team. After conducting his own, private test, he was convinced of the plant's worth. One recent evening, he consumed a large quantity of Mr. Nakagawa's garlic. The next morning he walked through the office talking right in the faces of his co-workers. They all asked him why he was doing that.

The Problem

The problem of garlic breath is known worldwide. In countries like South Korea, where drinks, soups and main courses often carry liberal servings of the bulb, garlic breath has become endemic and can foul an entire elevator in fewer than four floors.

Suspected carriers of garlic breath can be spotted casually cupping a hand in front of their mouths and noses, quickly exhaling and inhaling. To date there was little that garlic lovers could do, short of abstaining or apologizing. That bothered Mr. Nakagawa and his friends in the late 1950s.

"I decided that I had to do something," Mr. Nakagawa said in a phone interview from his large garlic farm 460 miles southwest of Tokyo. What he did, year after year, was choose the least smelly garlics from each crop, replant them to propagate, then replant the least smelly ones from the new crop.

"I worked so hard on this," Mr Nakagawa recalled, "that people call me the garlic nut."

Since Japanese tea reputedly minimizes the durability of garlic smell, he planted some of his garlic among tea bushes. It didn't work. By 1971, through a combination of different soils and fertilizers, he succeeded in producing a new, odorless strain of garlic.

Odor Disappeared

It tasted like garlic. It smelled like garlic until someone ate it. Then, for reasons no one yet fully understands, the odor disappeared. Mr. Nakagawa even fed his brother's cow some of the garlic. In Japan, it is believed that garlic adds stamina to livestock. Sure thing. The next morning the cow's breath, and more importantly, her milk was free of the usual aftereffects.

Mr. Nakagawa was so excited that he took his find to some noted garlic experts. They told him his garlic was a mutant that would likely revert to its original smelly strain in a few years.

So he waited and waited. It was hard to keep the secret, but six crops went by and the strains were as odor-free as a patch of clover.

It will probably sell for twice the price of old-fashioned garlic, whose price in Japan is about 80 cents for 3.5 ounces.

Genuine Russian vodka.

Only vodka from Russia is genuine Russian vodka.



What's the only alternative to genuine Russian vodka?

More French Magazines Get American Look

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Nov. 28 (IHT).—In the last three decades, a great number of French magazines have been modeled on American publications.

Paris-Match followed in the footsteps of Life magazine; L'Express and Le Point copied Time and Newsweek; Télé-7 Jours is a replica of TV Guide; Lui went after Playboy's clientele and in the fashion world, GAP successfully copied Women's Wear Daily.

Now, two new French publications are about to emulate recent American hits.

The most striking is Saga, an imitation of People, a Time-Life publication which quickly soared to over 2-million circulation talking about, precisely, people. People was recently followed by Us (put out by The New York Times publications), which is not doing as well but is still selling more than 900,000 copies.

Saga is put out by the Excelsior publications, which own Science et Vie and L'Action Automobile et Touristique. Saga's pilot issue is out, with No. 1 scheduled for Jan. 18. In an introductory note, publisher Paul Dupuy makes no bones about copying People, which, he says, represents "the most spectacular press success in the last three years."

Studied in U.S.

Mr. Dupuy claims that the same craving for gossip exists in France and he plans to make the most out of it. Trained at the Columbia University School of Journalism, then Newsweek, Mr. Dupuy, 39, looks and talks more like an American than a Frenchman.

There is no question, according to him, that the French public, brought up with television, is increasingly interested in people.

"You have only to see the success of such columns as 'Eux' (Them) in Le Point, 'Têtes' (Heads) in L'Express and 'Les Gens' (People) in Paris-Match to know we're on the right track."

"Les Gens," by the way, is reputedly responsible for having jacked up Paris-Match's ailing circulation by 30 per cent. Mr. Dupuy has hired one of Paris-Match's senior editors, Beno Graziani, to head Saga.

It will take 6.5 million francs to launch the magazine, which will be a weekly selling for 4.50 francs.

Why Saga? "Because," Mr. Dupuy said, "it's been cropping up more and more in the French language and it's used in the same sense as in America—as in 'La Saga de Chagall.' Another advantage is that it is short and easy to remember."

Just the same, Mr. Dupuy claims he does not want to make a carbon copy of People.

"We'll talk about celebrities," he said, "but we'll also try to put the spotlight on unknown yet interesting people."

"Unlike People, we'll also have to be careful with our covers. We won't be able to have show-business people all the time because that will turn off a whole section of French readers who are more selective than Americans.

"The French also like regular features, so we'll have to plan on that. The other difference with Americans is that the French like a cover story, so we'll have to give them a four-page spread, a close-up on that week's most potent personality."

But the basic formula is the same. Both magazines are visual, with pictures accounting for two-thirds of the space.

The other new development in the French press is a magazine entitled F patterned after Ms. and also to come out in January.

F is put out by the group Expansion, which belongs to Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber (brother of Jean-Jacques, owner of l'Express.)

Jean-Louis's wife, Claude, is the editor of the new magazine, which will be a monthly selling for 6 francs and with a projected circulation of 150,000.

The investment is over 5 million francs.

Mrs. Servan-Schreiber has wide journalistic experience. After a spell at l'Express, she free-lanced for several papers and magazines, specializing in serious articles of interest to women.

She was actively involved in Marie-Claire's strongly feminist section called "Les Femmes."

F springs from the same need as Ms. but wants to go a step further and be a news magazine as well—a cross between Time and Ms.

Mrs. Servan-Schreiber is after a well-educated clientèle, mostly professional women who already read news magazines. In her opening statement, she notes that the five top women's magazines in France have lost 500,000 readers since 1973. The major reason, she said, is that Frenchwomen are better educated and thus reject magazines with a traditional approach. "In the last 10 years," she writes, while the feminine population went up by 11 per cent, the number of women university graduates went up by 125 per cent."

MUSIC IN PARIS

Opéra Studio Gives Polished 'Rake's Progress'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 28 (IHT).—The Opéra Studio, apparently condemned to disappear at the end of this season after five years of ill-defined and uncertain existence, is nonetheless giving surprising signs of life with its current production of Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress" at the Salle Favart—in many respects the best of its four stage productions to date.

No doubt the professionalism and polish of this production owes much to the presence of experienced singers in the cast alongside student colleagues, and the production itself derives from the excellent Lyons Opera staging of 1971. But one of the principals in the cast is a graduate of the Opéra Studio, and the students in the cast carried their weight.

Louis Erlo's staging gave the crowd scenes—in Mother Goose's brothel, the auction and the madhouse—precision and sharp profile, without letting the artifice of Stravinsky's paraphrase of 18th-century opera mask its deep feeling. Jacques Rapp's sets, each scene dominated by a large, framed Hogarthian drawing as a backdrop, offered the same sensitive balance.

Convincing Portrayal

The English tenor Ian Caley was an excellent Tom Rakewell, not only because of the limpid lyricism of his singing, but by his convincing portrayal of the good-natured recklessness of Tom's descent to madness. Anne-Marie Blanzat was precisely cast as the Micaela-like, country-girl innocence of Anne Truelove; Jocelyne Taillon was a full-voiced ripely comic bearded Baba the Turk, and Jean Philipe Lafont—a graduate of the Opéra Studio program—was a richly sonorous Nick Shadow, part devil, part stern moralist, part adaptable servant.

The well-integrated *stagiaires* in the cast were Philippe Flat, a suitably austere father Truelove, Guillemette Laurens, the Mother Goose, Marcel Quillevere as the auctioneer and Patrick Minard as the keeper in Bedlam. If there was a fault anywhere, it was that the French translation did not always get the clarity of diction the work demands, and that the transparency of the music allows.

Sylvain Cambreling, the 29-year-old assistant musical director of the Lyons Opera, showed that he, too, is a name to mark down in the futures book. He conducted a chamber ensemble of the Paris Opéra orchestra with authority and feeling.

On the Arts Agenda

A new piano concerto by the Norwegian composer Egil Hovland will have its first performances Dec. 1 and 2 at concerts of the Oslo Philharmonic, with Okko Kamu conducting and Eva Knardahl as the soloist. Works by Ligeti and Debussy complete the program.

* * *

Shostakovich's "Katerina Ismailova" will be given a new production, in Russian, by the Netherlands Opera, with the first performances scheduled for Dec. 1 and 3 in Scheveningen. Kazimierz Kord will conduct, Alexander Bardini will stage the work and the sets and costumes will be by Eva Starowieyska. Hanna Rumowska sings the title role, with other parts taken by Nelly Morpurgo, Pieter van den Berg, Jan Blinkhof, Nico Boer and Tom Haenen. There will be five performances in Amsterdam from Dec. 6 to 18, and single performances are scheduled for Rotterdam, Eindhoven and Utrecht.

* * *

Two new ballets, "Heure de Bach," set to different works by Johann Sebastian Bach, and "Triomphe d'Aphrodite," to Carl Orff's scenic cantata, both with choreography by Milko Sparemblek and sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp, will be performed by the Ballet de Lyon at the Auditorium Maurice Ravel in Lyons Dec. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7. Martine Parmain will be a guest ballerina in the Bach work. The program also will be presented in Colmar on Dec. 21, in Mulhouse Dec. 29, 30 and 31 and in Strasbourg on Jan. 6 through 10.

* * *

"The Adventures of Tartarin of Tarascon," a new children's opera by Manfred Niehaus based on Alphone Daudet's "Les Aventures Prodigieuses de Tartarin de Tarascon," will have its world premiere Dec. 4 in the Opera Stabile of the Hamburg State Opera. Michael Halasz will conduct, Siegfried Schoenbohm is the stage director and Kathrin Kegler the designer. The cast is headed by Toni Blankenheim as Tartarin, Frieder Stricker, Kurt Marschner, Herbert Fliether and Ude Krekow. Ten other performances are scheduled through Dec. 29.

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39¼	31⅝	ACF	2	5.9	10	43	34⅛	34	34 — ⅛	
23¼	15⅝	AMF	1.24	6.9	8	55	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛	
15¾	12⅞	APL	1	7.0	7	31	14⅝	14½	14¼+ ⅛	
50¼	36¾	ARA	1.45	3.9	10	12	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜— ⅛	
23⅝	17¼	ASA	.80	4	0	225	20¼	20	20⅛+ ⅛	
12⅛	7⅝	ATO	.40	4.4	J	41	9¼	9	9⅛— ⅛	
57⅛	38⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	2.2	15	87	56¼	55	55¼— ⅛	
13⅜	9½	AcmeC	.60	4.4	13	25	u13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+ ⅜	
3½	2⅜	AdmDg	.04	1.2	5	62	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13½	11⅜	AdaEx	1.15e	8.9		8	13	12⅞	12⅞+ ⅛	
5¼	3⅜	AdmMl	.20e	490	7	19	5	4⅞	5 + ⅛	
15⅜	9⅜	Addrsg	.10b	.7		276	15½	15¼	15¼— ⅛	
38⅝	28⅛	AetnaLf	1.60	4.3	6	393	37⅜	37⅜	37½	
56¾	44⅜	AetnaLf	pf2	3.6		3	55	55	55 + ½	
16	10½	Aguirre				11	13¾	13¾	13¾+ ¼	
21½	15⅛	Ahmans	.80	3.9	5	13	20½	20½	20½	
3⅝	2⅜	Aileen			63	38	3⅛	3	3⅛	
35⅞	21	AirPrd	.40	1.5	11	496	27¾	27½	27½— ⅛	
15½	11½	AirbFrt	.20	4.7	11	31	15	14⅞	15 + ⅛	
35⅞	26⅝	Alrco	1.35	3.9	7	826	34⅞	33⅝	34⅝— ⅜	
19⅛	12½	Akzona	1.20	8.7	19	55	13⅝	13⅝	13¾+ ⅛	
18⅛	14⅜	AlaGas	1.40	8.4	6	3	16¼	16¼	16¼— ⅛	
116½	110	AlaP	pf	11	10.	y10	110½	110½	110½+ ⅜	
106	93	AlaP	pf	9.44	9.5	y4260	99	99	99 — ⅜	
95¾	89½	AlaP	pf	8.28	9.2	y1190	89	088	89 — ⅜	
22	12¾	Alaskin	.66	4.3	9	39	15⅛	15½	15½— ⅛	
20⅜	15¼	Albany	.80	4.6	6	4	17¾	17½	17½	
8⅛	6	Alberto	.36	4.8	14	12	7⅜	7¼	7½— ⅛	
27½	19⅜	Albertsn	.80	3.0	9	7	26⅞	26¾	26¾+ ⅛	
29¼	21¼	AlcanA	1.45	6.2	6	140	22⅜	22¼	22¼— ⅛	
23⅜	18⅛	AlcoStd	.96a	27.	6	137	u24	22¾	24 +1⅛	
41⅜	16⅛	AlcanLb	.32	.8	28	114	41⅜	41¼	41¾	
8⅛	5⅜	Alexdr	.40	6.4	8	58	6⅜	6¼	6¼— ⅛	
15¾	11⅝	AlgCp	60a	3.9	5	52	15¼	15¼	15½	
25⅛	16⅛	AlgLd	1.28	7.3	10	41	17⅝	17⅝	17½+ ⅛	
43¼	36⅛	AlgPwf	pf	3	8.1	3	37	37	37	
22¾	19½	AlgPw	1.68	7.9	9	180	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	
19½	12¾	AllenGp	.70	3.7	8	61	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
35⅜	20	Allergen	.50	1.4	15	172	35¾	34¾	34⅝—1⅛	
51¾	36¾	AlldCh	2	4.5	9	231	44⅝	44½	44⅝— ⅛	
14⅜	11⅜	AlldMnf	.72	6.1	7	10	12	11¾	11¾— ⅛	
13¾	10	AlldPd	.60a	4.3	50	25	u14	13⅜	14 + ⅜	
24½	19⅜	Alldstr	1.10	4.7	7	216	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜+ ⅛	
4½	2⅜	AlldSup				133	2½	2½	2½	
33¾	22¾	AllisCh	1.30	5.0	5	173	26¼	26⅛	26⅛— ⅛	
11¾	8⅝	AllrAu	.60b	5.6	5	4	10¾	10⅝	10¾+ ⅛	
19	12⅜	AlphPrt	2.12	4.5	4	6	14	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛	
59½	40⅞	AlcoA	1.80	4.1	8	428	44	43¾	43¾— ⅛	
36¾	19⅝	AmiSug	1	4.7		6	21¼	21¼	21¼— ⅛	
59¾	31½	Amax	1.75	4.8	10	163	36⅞	36¼	36¼— ⅛	
141	84½	Amax	pf5.25	5.8		3	92	90	90	
59¾	41	Amax	pf	3	7.1		20	42½	42½— ⅛	
35¾	21⅜	AMBAC	1.20	3.8	9	144	34¼	34	34 — ⅛	
15⅜	10⅝	Amcord	.80	5.2	7	51	15⅜	15⅛	15¼— ⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	Amrce	1.20	4.9	7	25	24¼	24¼	24¼— ⅛	
41¼	33¾	Amrcr	pf2.68	6.4		2	40½	40	40½	
37⅜	25¾	AHess	.80b	2.6	6	122	31	30¾	30¾— ⅛	
82	68½	AHes	pf3.50	5.0		9	68	69½	69½— 1	
24	16	AAirFlt	.64	3.3	9	28	19¾	19¾	19¾— ½	
14¾	8	AmAir				164	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5	2¾	AmAir	wt			9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23⅜	20⅞	AAlr	pf	2.18	9.9		66	22¼	22	22
17¾	13⅞	ABaker	1.20	7.5	6	6	16	16	15⅞	16 — ⅛
48⅛	41¼	ABrnds	3.04	7.0	8	23	43¾	43¾	43¾+ ⅛	
26	23¾	ABrd	pf1.70	7.0		2	24¼	24¼	24¼+ ⅛	
47¼	36	ABdcst	1.40	3.3	8	157	43¼	42½	42¾— ⅛	
14½	10⅛	ABkM	.50	3.9	7	31	12¾	12⅝	12¾— ⅛	
41¾	35⅛	AmCan	2.50	6.5	7	429	38⅜	38¼	38⅜— ⅛	
24½	22¼	ACan	pf1.75	7.4		3	23½	23½	23½+ ⅛	
2¾	1¾	ACentry				211	u 2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+ ⅛	
19½	16	ACredit	1.30	7.3	5	59	17⅞	17½	17¾+ ⅛	
25¾	23	ACyan	1.50	5.7	9	466	26¼	26¼	26⅜— ⅛	
13¼	7¾	AmDistl				21	8¼	8¼	8¼+ ⅛	
38⅜	23¾	ADT	.96	3.3	11	36	29	29¼	29¼+ ¼	
8½	6½	ADuaVt				22	7¾	7	7 — ⅛	
14½	13¾	ADul	pf.84a	5.9		10	14¼	14¼	14¼	
25⅜	23	AEIPw	2.12	8.7	10	416	24½	24¼	24¼— ⅛	
41⅞	35	AmExp	1.40	3.6	11	245	39⅜	39⅜	39⅝— ⅛	
15¼	11⅜	AFarm	.50	3.7	6	30	13¾	13¾	13¾+ ⅛	
5¼	3⅜	AmFnSys				5	27	4¾	4½— ⅛	
16	10¼	AFnSv	pf			z250	15¾	15¾	15¾+ ⅛	
25⅝	23½	AGIBd	1.96e	8.2		34	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+ ⅛	
19	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.6		12	17¾	17¼	17¾— ⅛	
24⅜	17¾	AGenIns	.90	3.7	5	133	24¼	23½	24⅛+ ⅛	
32	25⅜	AGin	pf1.80	5.7		6	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜— ⅛	
24	17⅜	AGin	pf .90	3.8		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛	
10¼	8½	AHerit	Lf .20	3.9	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
32½	24¼	AHome	1.20	4.3	15	690	28⅝	28⅛	28¼— ⅛	
31	22	AmHosp	.56	2.0	14	259	27¾	27¾	27¾— ⅛	
5⅝	4⅛	AmInvst	.24	4.7	7	12	5¼	5¼	5⅛	
18⅛	16⅜	AMI	.48a	2.7	9	126	18¼	17¾	17¾— ⅛	
16¼	8	AMdcp	.50b	3.3	8	176	15½	15¼	15¼— ⅛	
5¼	3⅜	AmMotrs				43	1225	4¼	4¼	
47½	40	ANgIR	2.80	6.0	8	74	47½	46⅝	46¾— ⅛	
17⅜	10⅜	ASnip	.60a	3.8	6	18	16⅜	15¾	15¾— ⅛	
36½	25¾	AStand	2	5.4	7	77	u36⅜	36¼	36¼+ ⅛	
98	73¾	A Std	pf4.75	4.8		5	u98½	98½	98½+ ⅛	
11	6⅜	ASterll	.30	3.6	28	115	8⅜	8¼	8¼— ⅛	
36¾	27½	AmStrs	2.10	6.4	7	6	30½	30¼	30½+ ⅛	
65¾	56¼	AT T	4.20	7.0	9	1304	60	59½	59¾— ⅛	
68⅜	61¼	ATT	pf	4	6.3		12	64	63¾	64 + ⅛
13⅜	11⅜	AWatWk	.76	5.6	5	14	13⅜	13½	13⅜+ ⅛	
14⅜	13⅜	AWat	pf1.25	8.9		z400	14	14	14 — ⅛	
19⅛	15	Ameron	1	6.2	6	8	16⅜	16¼	16⅛? ¼	
35	27	Ametek	1.60	4.8	10	20	33¾	33	33¼+ ⅛	
17⅞	13⅜	Amfac	1	6.3	25	11	16	15¾	15¾	
18⅜	11½	AMIC	.20	1.4	5	x41	15	14¾	14¾— ⅛	
30⅜	24¼	AMPInc	.48	1.8	14	536	28	27¾	27¾— ⅛	
13½	9⅜	Ampco	.60	5.4	7	7	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛— ⅛	
11¼	7⅛	Amrgk				9	184	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜? ⅛
2¾	1½	AmrepCp				60	2	2	2	
24⅝	18⅜	Amstar	1.35	6.7	9	28	20¼	20	20¼	
9⅜	7⅞	Amst	pf .68	8.4		4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛	
59¾	44	Amsted	2.60	4.6	9	116	57	56¾	56¾— ⅜	
17	5⅜	Amtel	.44	2.7	13	189	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	
32⅜	26½	AnchrH	1.50	5.7	7	x36	26¼	d26½	26⅝— ⅛	
26¼	19½	AndClay	1	4.7	7	9	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	
7½	5¼	Angelica	.24	4.3	7	135	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
9¼	6½	Anixter	.24	3.3	8	94	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛	
9¾	7¼	AnsulCo	.53f	5.9		14	9¼	8⅞	9 — ⅛	
28¼	15⅜	Apache	.76	3.4	17	18	21	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛	
58¼	32¾	ApcoOil				11	22	48¼	48⅜	
95¼	88	ApPw	pf8.12	8.8		z200	92	92	92	
19⅜	10¼	ApldDig				12	145	13⅜	13⅜	⅛
44½	23⅜	ApldDig	pf1	3.2		1	31	31	31 — ⅛	
3⅜	2	AppMw				58	11	2⅞	2⅞	
17¼	13¼	ArcstaN	.76	4.5	7	24	16⅝	16¼	16¼+ ⅛	
21⅞	15¼	ArchrD	.20b	1.0	11	163	20⅜	20¼	20⅜+ ⅛	
7⅜	3½	ArcticEnt				13	15	6⅝	6¼	6⅜— ⅛
6¼	2⅜	Aristar				13	9	4¾	4¾	4⅝— ⅛
21¼	18⅛	ArizPS	1.68	8.1	7	327	20⅝	20¼	20¼+ ⅛	
120	112	AriPpl	10.70	9.4		z170	115	113¾	113¾— ⅜	
12	8¼	ArkBst	.52b	5.4	5	32	10	9¾	9¾— ⅛	
86½	26⅞	ArkLGs	2	5.7	9	25	35¼	34¼	35¼	
4⅞	2¼	ArlenRty				53	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛	
8¾	4¾	Armadg			10	126	u 8⅞	8¼	8¼— ⅛	
32⅝	22⅜	Armco	1.80	6.8	9	125	27	26⅝	26⅝+ ⅛	
30⅜	26⅝	Arm	pf 2.10	7.8		x6	27	27	27 — ⅛	
60	51½	Armr	pf4.75	7.9		z130	u60¼	59¾	59¾	
27⅜	16⅛	ArmstCk	1	5.4	11	96	18⅝	18⅛	18½	
34¼	21	ArmRu	1.20	4.3	3	x50	28	27⅝	28 + ⅜	
22¼	14⅜	Arvin	1	5.0	4	131	20¼	19¾	20 — ⅜	
35⅞	26¼	Arvin	pf	2	6.3	1	31¾	31¾	31¾— ⅜	
23⅝	13	Asarco	.40	2.6	17	150	15½	15¼	15½— ⅜	
37⅜	29	AshOil	2	6.5	6	66	31¼	30¾	30⅝	
33¾	24	AsdDG	1.50	5.4	9	402	28¼	27⅝	28 + ⅛	
16⅛	12¼	Athlone	.80	5.4	6	189	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	AtlcMfg				31	2½	2⅜	2⅜— ⅛	
24⅛	20¾	AtCyE1	1.62	7.3	10	23	22¼	22	22⅛+ ⅛	
61⅞	49¼	AtRich	2	3.8	10	409	52⅝	51⅝	52 — ⅜	
287	168¾	AtlRc	pf	3	1.7	1	176	176	176	
53¼	40	AHRc	pf3.75	7.2		x350	52	51⅞	51⅞+ ⅛	
74⅜	59⅞	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.4		65	63½	63	63 — ½	
29½	15⅛	AtlasCp			7	23	16¼	16¼	16½— ⅛	
30½	1½	AutoDta	.40	1.4	18	138	28⅝	28¾	28⅝— ⅛	
13⅜	7¾	Autmtn	.40	3.3	7	21	12¼	12	12 — ⅛	
18⅝	12⅜	AvcoCp				4	201	17½	17⅝	
1¼	15-64	AvcoCp	wt				78	¼	¼	
54⅝	6	Avco	pf 4.20		8.1		11	52	52	52

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
23⅛	15⅛	Avery	.44	2.6	10	22	17½	17¼	17¼— ⅛
20⅛	14⅜	Avnet	.20	4.2	6	x154	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
52¼	43⅛	Avon	2.40	4.9	16	657	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝— ⅛
23¼	14⅜	BT Mtg				134	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
60⅝	28½	Babck	1.50a	2.6	12	86	56⅝	56½	56½+ ⅛
6⅜	5½	Bache	.40	5.9	11	168	6¾	6⅝	6¾— ⅛
19⅞	9¼	Baker In	.48	2.4	13	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+ ⅛
53½	42½	Bakrintl	.64	1.3	11	35	48⅝	47¾	47⅞— ⅛
16½	13	BaldDH	.80	5.4	5	63	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜— ⅛
21⅛	16½	BallCp	1	5.3	6	7	19	18⅞	18⅞— ⅛
29⅜	15	BallyMf	.10	.6	13	114	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜— ⅛
28⅞	24⅜	BallfGE	2.16	7.8	10	60	28	27¾	27¾
26	15⅛	BanCal	.60	3.0	13	3	20	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	Bandag	.40	3.3	8	175	12¼	12	12 — ⅛
24	11⅞	BangPnl	.50	2.4	6	62	21⅛	21	21⅛— ⅛
26⅜	15	BanP	pf1.25	5.7		7	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+ ⅛
38	21½	BanP	pf 2	6.3		4	31½	31¾	31¾+ ⅛
38	30	BnkNY	2.32	7.3	6	8	32¼	31¾	32 — ⅛
15⅝	13⅜	BkofVa	.88	6.2	11	81	14¼	14⅛	14⅛+ ⅛
30⅜	23¾	BankAm	.94	3.8	9	601	25	24	24⅛— ⅛
42	24⅜	BankTr	2.50	8.7	7	62	36	35¾	35⅞— ⅛
29⅞	27¼	BnkTr	pf2.50	8.7		19	29¼	28½	28¾+ ⅛
30¾	27	Barber	1.60	5.6	12	7	28⅜	28½	28⅜
15⅞	10¼	BardCR	.28	1.9	14	290	15¼	15	15 — ⅛
19⅝	14½	BarnsGp	.90	5.1	6	6	17¾	17⅝	17⅝— ⅛
45¼	28¼	BauschL	1.40	3.3	10	231	43¼	42½	43⅛— ⅛
46⅞	28¼	BaxtTrv	.36	.8	18	631	38⅝	38	38¼+ ⅛
3¼	1⅜	BayColP				78	2½	2⅜	2⅜
24⅛	21	BaySfG	1.96	8.4	6	6	23¼	23¼	23¼
9	4⅜	BaykCfg	.48	5.9	9	61	8⅛	7⅞	8 — ⅛
33⅜	25¼	Bearing	.60	2.3	9	243	26½	26	26 — ⅛
23⅜	22½	BeatFds	.96	3.8	11	245	25¼	25	25⅛+ ⅛
35¼	22¼	Beckmn	.72	2.2	13	90	32	31⅝	31⅞+ ⅛
34⅜	25⅛	BechnD	1.72	2.3	13	90	32	32	32 — ⅛
31¾	19⅜	Beech	1.10b	3.9	9	85	28¾	28	28 — ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	Beker				58	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
34⅝	22¾	BelcoP	1	3.1	6	24	33	32½	32½— ⅛
13¼	8	CascNG	.50r	6.1	8	14	8½	8¼	8¼
19¼	14⅞	Cast.Ck	.80b	4.2	9	340	u19¼	18⅞	19⅛+ ⅛
57½	46¼	CatrpT	1.80	3.2	12	527	57¼	56⅜	56⅝— ⅛
17¼	9¼	CecoCp	.20	1.4	35	27	11⅞	11¼	11½— ⅛
53	43¼	Celanse	2.80	6.7	10	135	42	41½	41½— ⅛
54	53¼	Celan	pf4.50	8.9		1	53¼	53¼	50¾
5½	2	Cenco				59	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
16⅝	10½	Centex	.15	1.1	8	125	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝— ⅛
17⅜	14⅜	CenSoW	1.25	7.8	9	416	16¼	16	16¼— ⅛
22½	19½	CenHud	1.88	8.8	7	5	21⅜	21¼	21⅜+ ⅛
19¼	17⅜	Ce.I.L&L	1.60	8.8	10	42	18⅜	18¼	18¼+ ⅛
16⅛	14¼	CentIPS	1.28	8.6	8	59	15	14⅞	14⅞— ⅛
29¼	20	CenLsE	1.40	5.8	9	35	24⅝	24	24 — ⅛
17⅜	15½	CeMPw	1.64	8.7	9	19	16½	16½	16½+ ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	CenSoya	.78	5.7	15	149	12½	12¼	12⅜— ⅛
27¼	22¾	CenTel	1.50	5.8	9	172	26	25½	25¾
24⅝	19½	CentrDat	1	4.6	10	71	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜— ⅛
28¼	19⅜	Crl-teed	.75	2.8	8	74	26½	26⅜	26⅝+ ⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
34⅛	25⅛	CessAir	1.44	4.9	7	222	29⅞	29¾	29 — ⅛
27⅛	17¼	Chmpln	1.10	5.3	7	240	20¾	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛
27⅞	18¼	Chmlr	pf1.20	5.7		32	21	20⅝	20⅞— ⅛
14⅝	⅛	ChamSp	.68	6.2	9	390	11⅛	10⅞	11 — ⅛
5	3⅛	ChartCo	.16	3.9	5	164	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
22⅞	27½	ChrisNY	2.12	7.4	6	23	28⅝	28½	28⅝— ⅛
10	8¼	ChasFd	73e	8.0		35	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
34⅝	27⅛	ChasM	2.20	7.2	8	256	30½	30¼	30⅜— ⅛
7¼	1⅝	ChaseT				170	2¼	2	2⅛
7¼	5⅛	Chesea	.40	5.2	13	8	7¾	7½	7¾
50½	28	Chemln	1.50	3.1	23	387	49¾	48½	48⅝+ ⅛
47⅛	38½	ChmNY	3	6.9	6	54	43¾	43¼	43⅜— ⅛
25¼	23	ChNY	pf1.87	7.9		52	23⅞	23¾	23⅞
33¾	24¾	ChesVa	1.36	4.8	8	3	28¼	28⅛	28⅛+ ⅜
26⅝	20¼	ChesePn	.84	3.7	12	26	22⅝	22¼	22¼
43⅛	32⅛	Chessie	2.32	7.1	8	24	32¼	32½	32⅜— ⅛
64	47½	ChiBrl	1.80a	3.6	7	3	49¾	49⅛	49⅜— ⅛
104⅜	5⅛	ChiMlw				31	5¾	5¾	5¾+ ⅛
11⅝	11	ChiMlwpf				3	11¼	11¼	11¼— ⅛
30⅛	21½	ChiPneT	2	8.2	21	31	25¼	24¼	24½— ⅜
6⅜	3½	ChicPul				39	5¾	5	5
10	4⅜	ChrisCft			8	110	8⅝	8½	8½
26	12⅞	ChCft	pf1.40	5.7		6	25	24½	24⅝— ⅛
17⅜	14½	Chromal	1	6.3	6	13	16¼	16	16 + ⅛
12½	9¼	GALtrn	1.22e	12.		30	10¼	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
22	13¼	Chrysler	1	7.3	3	562	14	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
24⅜	20¼	ChurCh	.60	1.8	11	206	33¼	33⅛	33⅛— ⅛
29¼	23¼	CinBell	1.92	6.6	8	5	29¼	29	29 — ⅛
25⅜	21¾	CinnGE	1.84	8.0	7	145	23⅜	23	23 — ⅛
41½	30	CinMil	1.80a	4.7	8	10	38	38⅛	38⅛
34	20¼	Citicrp	1.06	4.4	8	713	24	23¾	23¾— ⅛
63	49	CitiesSv	3	5.8	7	74	51½	51⅛	51⅛
88	77½	CnPw	pf7.45	9.1		y10	82	82	82
90⅜	79¼	CnPw	pf7.72	9.3		y50	83	83	83
89⅛	80¼	CnPw	pf7.76	9.0		y8000	84½	84⅜	84⅝+ ⅛
88	77½	CnPw	pf7.68	9.0		y20000	85¼	85¼	85⅜+ ⅛
25⅝	24⅛	CnPw	pf2.23	9.2		x10	24½	d24¼	24⅜— ⅛
27⅝	25¼	CnPw	pf2.43	9.3		x16	26¼	26¼	26¼
53	47½	CnPw	pf4.50	9.0		y700	50¼	49⅞	50⅛+1⅜
88	77½	CnPw	pf7.45	9.1		y10	82	82	82
88	79¼	CnPw	pf7.72	9.3		y50	83	83	83
90⅜	80½	CnPw	pf7.76	9.0		y8000	84½	84⅜	84⅝+ ⅛
88	77½	CnPw	pf7.68	9.0		y20000	85¼	85¼	85⅜+ ⅛
25⅝	24⅛	CnPw	pf2.23	9.2		x10	24½	d24¼	24⅜— ⅛
27⅝	25¼	CnPw	pf2.43	9.3		x16	26¼	26¼	26¼
53	47½	CnPw	pf4.50	9.0		y700	50¼	49⅞	50⅛+1⅜
88	77½	CnPw	pf7.45	9.1		y10	82	82	82
90⅜	79¼	CnPw	pf7.72	9.3		y50	83	83	83
89⅛	80¼	CnPw	pf7.76	9.0		y8000	84½	84⅜	84⅝+ ⅛
88	77½	CnPw	pf7.68	9.0		y20000	85¼	85¼	85⅜+ ⅛
25⅝	24⅛	CnPw	pf2.23	9.2		x10	24½	d24¼	24⅜— ⅛
27⅝	25¼	CnPw	pf2.43	9.3		x16	26¼	26¼	26¼
8	4¼	ConsPw	2.12	8.8	6	446	24¼	24	24 — ⅛
53	47½	ConPw	pf4.50	9.0		y700	50¼	49⅞	50⅛+1⅜
88	77½	ConPw	pf7.45	9.1		y10	82	82	82
90⅜	79¼	ConPw	pf7.72	9.3					

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FINANCE

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1977

GATT Issues Warning On Trade Protection

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Nov. 28 (NYT).—Governments of industrialised nations that resort to protectionist measures instead of adapting their industrial output to shifting world economic relationships are merely postponing the day of reckoning, according to senior economists of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

For the GATT researchers, failures to adjust to the industrial growth of the developing world will snowball until breakdowns bring social and political upheavals that will impose the postponed adjustments.

These findings, published today in a 96-page study, prompted the recent warning of GATT director general Olivier Long that a further retreat into protectionism would cause "profound damage to national economies, to individual living standards, and to the whole structure of international relations."

Mr. Long urged in a speech to a Swiss economic society that the industrialised nations concentrate their productive forces in high technology areas requiring skilled manpower, leaving to the developing countries the natural advantage they enjoy in the older industries where they can employ their abundant labor resources.

The GATT study contends that the industrialized countries are compounding their economic difficulties over the long run by their measures against the entry of foreign goods. Each of these measures is seen as a refusal to make the structural changes needed to insure economic expansion.

In this way, it is claimed, the industrialized countries are locking themselves into a vicious circle. On one hand they say that a vigorous expansion of their economies will enable them to return to freer trade, but on the other hand the trade restrictions to which they are resorting are blocking such growth.

The belief that once a nation has achieved a high level of prosperity it can trade off additional growth for more stability is an "illusion," according to the GATT economists.

"Absolute stability" is not only unattainable, they add, it is "actually unwanted."

This is because constantly changing economic factors, both within and between nations, require that continuing adjustments in national economies proceed "spontaneously and speedily" in order to achieve overall stability, the study says.

Illusion Cited

"Attempts to block, postpone or slow down the adjustment, in the illusion that it is possible to avoid the social and political strains which it implies, only make the economy more vulnerable to the on-coming changes," it emphasizes.

The study also stresses the need for the industrial economies to "grow and change" so as to promote peaceful international relations by improving the chance for a better life for the Third World's low-income populations.

However, it warns that the change must be allowed to come about "spontaneously." "Organised trade" among nations by means of negotiated arrangements fixing prices and quantities would not be as effective in bringing about the desired growth and change as would be the free play of market forces, it argues.

Because there is no objective yardstick for measuring the fairness of such arrangements, the "whole international economic process would become politicized and inevitably lead to increasing friction among nations," GATT says.

Dollar Hits New Lows on Trade Report

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—The dollar moved into new low territory against the deutsche mark and Swiss franc today on news that the United States registered its largest monthly trade deficit in history.

Although preliminary forecasts varied, the shortfall was described generally as larger than expected. Dealers particularly cited concern about the underlying trend of U.S. trade deficits, which shows no sign of abating.

Dealers said trading remained nervous and uncertain, though it was less active with smaller volume than last week's often hectic pace.

The U.S. fund fell to new lows against the Swiss and German currencies. It broke through the psychological floor of 2.15 francs against the Swiss unit, losing almost 1 centime to 2.1425 francs. Its previous low was set Friday at 2.1519 francs. Against the deutsche mark, the U.S. currency eased to 2.2139 marks, down from 2.2172 marks late Friday, its prior low.

However, against the yen, the dollar held firm given something of a boost by recent concentrated support by the Bank of Japan and the Japanese Cabinet reshuffle, dealers said. The U.S. unit edged up to 240.30 yen from 239.85 late Friday.

Against the French franc, the dollar slipped to 4.8458 francs from 4.8475 francs late Friday.

Sterling, meanwhile, rose 14 points to $1.8194.

Meanwhile, steady buying interest pushed up the price of gold to its highest level in two weeks. London gold rose $3.50 to $161.75 an ounce.

Speaking to a European institutional investors conference in London, Roger Azar, director of Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, said there has been "some interest in gold" in the Mideast, but "primarily as jewelry." He said most interest has been from individuals, without any interest expressed by monetary authorities of wealthy Arab oil states.

U.K. Banks Split On Increase in Lending Charges

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Britain's major commercial banks were divided today on how much to boost their lending charges following last week's Bank of England decision to raise its minimum lending rate to 7 per cent from 5 per cent.

National Westminster announced at the start of the business day that its base lending rate was going up to 7.5 per cent from 6 per cent and that the interest rate paid on savings deposits would be increased to 4 per cent from 3 per cent.

About midday, Lloyds said it was raising its base lending rate to 7 per cent from 6 per cent and its deposit rate to 3.5 per cent from 3 per cent.

Barclays and Midlands, Britain's two other major clearing banks, did not make any moves on lending rates. A Barclays spokesman said the bank was "studying the situation."

Foreigners Sold Japanese Stocks During October

TOKYO, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Foreigners were net sellers of Japanese stocks in October by $133.01 million following net sales by $104.572 million in September, the Finance Ministry announced last week.

Purchases of stocks by foreign investors during October totaled $178.978 million compared with $197.539 million in September.

Sales of stocks totaled $312.019 million compared with $302.111 million in the prior month.

Foreigners, however, were net buyers of Japanese bonds, excluding short-term government bonds, by $211.173 million compared with net purchases by $51.983 million in the prior month.

Purchases of bonds during October totaled $558.936 million versus $437.243 million in September. Sales of bonds in the month totaled $347.763 million compared with $385.26 million in the prior month.

Bank Is Offering Inflation-Linked Issue of Shares

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Svenska Handelsbanken has offered the equivalent of $23 million in preferred shares carrying a consumer price index-linked dividend to Swedish investors.

Each share carries an initial dividend equivalent to $1.32, payable next March. But if Sweden's consumer price index is 10 per cent higher in November 1978 than this month, the March, 1979, dividend will be 10 per cent higher, too, or up about 13 cents to around $1.45.

The idea of the bank's president, Jan Wallander, an aide says, was to "create an investment for small savers that would protect them from inflation."

And in a double way, at that. If the stock market works as efficiently as the theory holds it should, the prospect of always having a "real" interest return, regardless of the inflation rate, should send the market value of the shares up in line with the rise in the cost of living. Or so figures the dividend's chief designer, Bengt Nyberg, a bank director.

Because precedents could not be found in any country, designing a security that would not flop because of investor unfamiliarity was not easy, Mr. Nyberg says.

A 2.5-per-cent "real" interest rate seemed reasonable, based on studies of actual interest rates in inflation-free times. But to be on the safe side, the bank set a 5-per-cent initial yield, based on the issue price. That was enough to attract many institutional investors.

The only risk to holders is that the bank itself might go bankrupt, bank officials concede. They observe, though, that the $23 million of indexed shares is modest compared with the nearly $300-million market value of regular issues.

Oil Expert Is Pessimistic on Oil Prices

By Hobart Rowen

LONDON, Nov. 28 (WP).—In his recent meeting with President Carter, the Shah of Iran talked of giving "a break" to the troubled industrial world by attempting to keep oil prices down. After a trip to the Middle East, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal also expressed hope that the oil-consuming world, which has not yet fully absorbed the price boosts of 1973-74, would not have to face yet another.

But in a conversation on his way through London the other day, oil consultant Walter Levy took a much more pessimistic view. The Shah may be reasonable for the time being, Mr. Levy figures, thus reinforcing the conservative views of Saudi Arabia. Inevitably, though, Mr. Levy predicts, the colossal U.S. appetite for oil will go up, rather than down, "and undoubtedly we will be facing a shortage in physical terms some time in the 1980s." Mr. Levy's views on oil are given more attention by Western governments than those of any private analyst. His record is not perfect, but he has been right uncomfortably often.

The implications of his forecast are both frightening and staggering. It means, first of all, that efforts to conserve energy and reduce imports—especially by the United States—will be a failure. The lack of congressional willingness to come to grips with the energy problem would seem to bear out Mr. Levy's judgment. And if, indeed, oil consumption goes up instead of down, he says, "there is likely to be a new price explosion in oil before the physical limit is met."

This scenario runs counter to some that predict a surplus, even a glut, of oil as new sources develop. But there have been no major proven finds of oil since the North Sea and the Alaska Slope, and little progress in developing alternatives to petroleum.

The more optimistic scenarios also assume that the Saudis—by far the biggest supplier—have developed a special "connection" with the United States that would inhibit any decision to keep the oil in the ground in order to prolong the life of an exhaustible asset. But who can be sure how Saudi policy will develop if U.S. imports continue at the present $45-billion-a-year pace. That would not only hasten the day when the Saudi oil fields run dry, but cause a dollar depreciation reducing Saudi wealth held in dollar assets.

The real thrust of Mr. Levy's analysis is that the world has only tricked itself into thinking that it has met the crisis posed by the oil cartel's price demands by "recycling" the Arab surplus money into loans for oil-importing countries.

Assuming an inflation adjustment plus additional real increases in the price, Mr. Levy predicts a future world oil bill of over $400 billion a year (in current dollars), of which the United States would be paying $100 billion.

Economist Robert Solomon has argued that the OPEC nations are "necessitous lenders," which means that they have no alternative except to lend the surpluses back to the rest of the world, mostly through buying securities such as U.S. Treasury obligations.

But Mr. Solomon's assessment assumes that the debt will be repaid—ultimately—when the OPEC nations themselves move into deficit by importing more goods than they export. But this process has not happened. OPEC surpluses have been reduced only modestly from their peak, and if Mr. Levy is right, they are headed up in a sort of "phase two" of the oil crisis.

As Mr. Solomon admits, until and unless the OPEC surpluses are wiped out, there is no way for the debtor countries to repay their debts. All this spells continued trouble for the oil-consuming countries, especially the developing countries. According to Shinsaku Hogen of the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, the poor nations of the world are already paying more in interest and principal to the rich each year than they are receiving in new aid.

If oil prices zoom on the scale predicted by Mr. Levy the Third World debt will increase, the rich nations will plead they can spare no additional aid, and demands for debt forgiveness will rise to a crescendo.

No Improvement in About a Year

U.S. Machine Tool Orders Decline by 3.3 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine tool orders in October slipped from September but remain at relatively good levels for most producers.

Makers of these vital capital goods are operating their plants at higher levels than a year ago, but some say manufacturers outside the auto industry are still somewhat cautious about buying. Automotive concerns are ordering at a rate that is taxing the machine tool industry's ability to produce the specialised machines they use.

October orders for machine tools of all types totaled $243.9 million, down 3.3 per cent from $252.2 million in September but up 1.9 per cent from $239.4 million in October of last year, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association.

Orders for lathes, grinders, milling machines, machining centers, boring mills and other machines to shape metal parts by cutting dropped to $160.1 million last month, off 19 per cent from September's $198.5 million and 16 per cent below the $190.6 million of a year earlier. It is the first time this year that cutting machine orders have fallen below the year-earlier month.

However, orders for presses and other machines to shape metal with pressure rose sharply to $83.8 million in October, a 56-per-cent rise from $53.7 million in September and 72 per cent higher than the $48.8 million of the year earlier.

Machine tool producers caution against attaching too much significance to sudden moves in orders for any single month. That is especially true of metal-forming equipment, because presses are large, expensive machines, and most of the business comes from automotive or appliance concerns.

No Improvement

The most significant point about machine tool orders is that there has been no improvement in about a year. Monthly bookings doubled from the end of 1975 to the end of 1976, and since then there have been monthly fluctuations, such as a dip caused by cold weather last January and February, but no basic change. If capital spending is going to increase enough to stimulate the 1978 economy, it has not shown up yet in machine tool orders.

One factor behind the leveling out of machine tool orders is the adequate capacity available in most manufacturing plants. The Federal Reserve Board said factories operated at 82.8 per cent of capacity in October, down slightly from 82.9 per cent in September and 83 per cent in August, and the lowest level since an identical 82.8 per cent in May.

Many businessmen argue that these figures are too low, because they include much obsolete equipment as available capacity, but aside from that argument, the key fact is that the operating rate has not changed in five months.

Except in automotive, there are few totally new plants or major expansions under way, machinery producers say. Most orders are for equipment needed for replacement, modernization or relatively modest expansions, they say.

Prices End Downside on Big Board

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (IHT).—The New York Stock Exchange turned lower in early trading today and remained at roughly the same spot throughout the remainder of the day.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.85 points to close at 839.57. It was off 4.59 at 3 p.m. some 850 issues declined against about 605 gainers.

Volume was moderate, totaling 21.57 million shares compared with 17.91 million Friday.

Brokers said that concern over the weakening dollar, consolidation of earlier gains and continuing uncertainty over Carter administration policy were factors behind today's market decline.

Fears of a weak dollar were heightened by the report of a record decline in the U.S. trade deficit for October.

Market participants also note that profit-taking on last week's gains was partially responsible for the fall. They say that some consolidation is to be expected, particularly when there is little positive news about which the market can get excited, as was the case today.

Dayton Hudson fell 1 3/8 to 42 7/8. The company said Carl Erickson has resigned as president of Dayton's department store unit.

Gold stocks rose, as the London gold price advanced $3.60 on the day. Dome Mines was up 1 5/8 to 58 7/8, Campbell Red Lake 1 5/8 to 32 5/8 and Homestake Mining 5/8 to 37 5/8.

Shaklee picked up 1 1/8 to 44 1/4. The company reported higher fourth-quarter and full-year earnings.

Computer and electronics stocks gave ground. Compugraphic dipped 1 1/8 to 45 1/2, Digital Equipment 1 1/2 to 49 1/8, Control Data 1 to 25 3/8, Honeywell 1 1/2 to 48, IBM 1 3/4 to 267, Datapoint 1 to 38 1/4, Data General 1 1/2 to 51 7/8 and Texas Instruments 2 1/2 to 73 1/4.

Sherwin-Williams lost 1 1/4 to 30, Smithkline 1 5/8 to 47 7/8, actively trated NCR 1 3/4 to 40 3/4, Marshall Field 1 1/2 to 23 1/8, Raytheon 1 to 34, Tandy 1 to 33 7/8, Atlantic Richfield 1 1/8 to 51 3/4, Dresser Industries 1 to 44 1/4, Eli Lilly 1 to 38 1/4, International Flavors 1 1/8 to 22 1/4, Southern Railway 1 1/4 to 52 3/4 and General Dynamics 1 1/4 to 49 1/2.

Corporate Insiders Buy More Stock in Own Firms

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Corporate insiders at the 100 companies that make up the favorite stockholdings of mutual funds bought four times as much stock in their own companies as they sold in the third quarter.

The activity of insiders was in marked contrast with that of the mutual funds, which were net sellers of stock by a 2.2-to-1 ratio, says Frank Pearson, head of Vickers Associates Inc., a unit of Argus Research Associates. The Vickers service is a major source of mutual fund data.

For the first time, Vickers has begun compiling summaries from documents that must be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission by corporate officials trading their own securities' stocks. The new insider transactions data cover the Vickers Favorite Fifty list and the next 50 largest holdings of 637 investment companies.

"The analysis of the 10 largest net purchases and 10 largest net sales by insiders indicated 4.4 times as many shares were acquired by the insiders as were old," says Mr. Pearson, "even though the companies included were about evenly balanced. Insiders were net buyers of 49 of the stocks and net sellers of 51."

The number of insiders buying their own stock ranged as high as 34 at Shell Oil, followed by 27 at American Broadcasting, the Vickers tabulation shows. The largest number of insider sellers was nine at Pepsico, followed by eight each at Weyerhaeuser and General Dynamics.

Vickers lists the mutual funds' largest net sales in the third quarter as Babcock & Wilcox, which was affected by a tender offer: Exxon, Boeing, Atlantic Richfield, Digital Equipment, Gulf Oil, Avon Products, Tandy, Dow Chemical and Union Carbide.

Largest fund purchases were Burroughs, Manufacturers Hanover, NCR, J.C. Penney, Sears Roebuck, Louisiana Land, Alcan, Xerox, Johns-Manville and Square D. Except for several differences in ranking, the two lists are similar to summaries compiled by Computer Directions Advisors, Silver Spring, Md.

Mr. Pearson says 49 mutual funds sold Exxon, including 14 that eliminated their holdings of the stock, while only 10 funds increased their Exxon stake.

For three stocks, it was the third consecutive quarter in which they were among the top 10 stocks sold by the funds, Mr. Pearson says. They were Digital Equipment, Tandy and Babcock & Wilcox.

Among the stocks heavily sold by the funds, Vickers reports that insiders were net buyers, mostly in small amounts, of Babcock & Wilcox, Boeing, Atlantic Richfield, Digital Equipment, Dow Chemical and Union Carbide, and small net sellers of the others on the list.

Among stocks most heavily purchased by the funds, insiders were net buyers only of Xerox, and net sellers of the others, except for Burroughs and Alcan, for which there were no insider transactions.

Slower U.S. Growth Predicted

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—The Conference Board's economic forum expects slower economic growth and continued high inflation next year and suggests that the government can do little about it.

The forum, a group of 11 economists, expects the inflation-adjusted gross national product to grow 4.2 per cent in 1978, down from an expected 4.8-per-cent rate this year. The group looks for industrial production to grow 5.5 per cent next year, down from 5.9 per cent in 1977.

The Conference Board, a business research organization based here, assembles the forum twice a year to examine the economic outlook. The group expects the consumer price index to climb 6.2 per cent next year, slightly behind the 6.5-per-cent pace forecast for 1977.

Forum members said they believed current fiscal and monetary policies were very stimulative, and most argued that major changes in these policies would do little to produce faster growth or less inflation.

Money Supply Up In U.S. but Rate Of Growth Slows

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—The basic money supply in the United States rose $200 million in the week ended Nov. 16, while the broader measure, M-2, rose $1.1 billion, according to figures released Friday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Fed estimated that M-1 averaged a seasonally-adjusted $333.9 billion in the week, up from a revised $333.7 billion the previous week.

The growth of the money supply has slowed significantly in recent weeks. In the past four weeks, for example, M-1 has grown at an annual rate of less than 2 per cent, down from a 9.4-per-cent growth rate in the previous four weeks. M-2 slowed to a growth rate of 5.1 per cent from 7.4 per cent.

The Fed also reported that commercial and industrial loans on the books of the leading New York banks fell $163 million in the week ended last Wednesday. That compared with a decline of $135 million the previous week and a gain of $280 million in the like 1976 period.

On the international scene, the Fed said its holdings of U.S. government securities in custody for foreign central banks and official institutions jumped $1.44 billion in the latest statement week, moving the total to a record $72.82 billion.

In the past 14 weeks, such holdings have increased a net of $12.52 billion. The funds partly reflect the investment of dollars acquired by central banks in moves aimed at supporting the sagging U.S. currency.

Dock Strike Distorts U.S. Trading Figures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (IHT).—The United States recorded the largest trade deficit in its history in October as a dock strike cut deeply into exports, the Commerce Department said today.

The $3.1-billion deficit largely surpassed the previous record of $2.8 billion, recorded last June.

Economists said companies, anticipating the two-month-old dock strike, accelerated their exports in September, when they totaled a strong $10.9 billion. In October they fell to $9.2 billion, the smallest amount since March, 1976, when they were $9 billion.

The dock strike also cut into imports, which declined from $12.6 billion to $12.3 billion for the month, the smallest since May.

Dock workers on the East Coast and Gulf Coast are scheduled to vote tomorrow on a contract to end the containerised shipping strike.

The Commerce Department's chief economist, Courtenay Slater, said that "for the year to date the deficit is running at an annual rate of about $27 billion, reflecting heavy U.S. dependence on imported oil and relatively weak foreign demand for U.S. exports.

"The imbalances in the world economy continue to be a cause of concern, but the unusually large trade deficit in October stems from temporary factors rather than a worsening of the underlying situation."

The Commerce Department said most of the major export categories showed large declines during October. Food and live animal exports declined by $[illegible] million to $965.3 million, led by a $114.6-million drop in wheat exports and a $48-million decline in overseas shipments of rice.

The Commerce Department said crude material exports increased by $42.4 million, solely the result of a $135.2-million jump in the value of soybean exports.

Chemical exports fell $[illegible] million to $740.9 million, exports of manufactured goods dropped by $298 million to $771.3 million and machinery and transportation equipment shipments overseas fell by $504.3 million to $[illegible] billion, despite a $227.1-million increase in exports of aircraft.

Imports of food fell by $[illegible] million to $839.8 million with the dollar value of coffee imports a major factor in the decline.

The Commerce Department said imports of crude materials were essentially unchanged at $676 million, while energy [illegible] fuel imports dropped by $[illegible] million to $3.77 billion.

Imports of manufactured goods fell by $205.6 million to $1.77 billion, although this was partially offset by a $119.1-million increase in imports of machinery and transportation equipment.

Lehman Bros., Kuhn Loeb Plan to Merge Operations

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Lehman Brothers Inc. and Kuhn Loeb & Co., two old-line U.S. investment banking firms, announced here today their agreement in principle to merge the two firms.

The ownership of the two firms will be vested in a holding company with operations conducted under the name of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc.

However, the international operations of the combined firm will be conducted under the name of Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International.

Peter Peterson, chairman and president of Lehman Brothers, and John Schiff, chairman of Kuhn Loeb, said in a joint statement:

"On both sides we see this not simply as a merger of two fine names, but as a marriage of two profitable firms that complement one another to a remarkable degree.

"Kuhn Loeb has long had special distinction as a leader in international investment banking, both as a major underwriter and adviser to governments all over the world.

"Lehman Brothers, in turn, has a leading position in money markets, commercial paper and government securities."

Under the merger plan, which is expected to be completed Dec. 16, Mr. Peterson will [illegible] chairman and president of the combined firm. John Schiff will be honorary chairman of the board of the combined firm and David Schiff will be a member of the board.

Members of the Schiff family have been principals of Kuhn Loeb for five generations and their capital will continue in the combined firm, which will have total capital exceeding $70 million.

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Issued and paid-up capital: £25 million.

Shareholders: Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, Riyad Bank, National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia), Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, The Bank of Tokyo, Banque Nationale de Paris, Deutsche Bank, National Westminster Bank and Union Bank of Switzerland.

هكذا من الأصل

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Frequent meetings, like this one in Paris, bring together Morgan bankers from many locations. From left: Urs Hodler, Zurich; Jean-Pierre Desbons, Paris; Sean McSharry, Brussels; Peter von Elten, Frankfurt; John Lapsley, London; Klaus van Dijkum, Amsterdam; Eric Bourdais, New York; Alexander Kennedy, Milan; Michel Barret, Madrid.

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Morgan Guaranty-the corporate bank

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 28

(Continued from Page 8.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div	In $	Yld	P-E	Sls 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close	
5	3	NoAMtg					144	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	NoCAir	.12		2.7	5	353	4⅜	4	4⅛	— ⅛	
13⅜	15-16	NoCeAir	wt				28	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛	
12⅜	10⅛	NoestUt	1.02		7.6	8	420	10¾	10½	10½		
21¼	17⅛	NIndPS	1.44		7.7	8	111	18¾	18¼	18⅜		
48¼	37⅝	NorNGs	2.48		6.8	7	29	40¼	40	40⅛	+ ⅛	
100½	93	NoNG	pf5.50		5.5		2150	100½	100½	100½	+ ½	
27½	26½	NoStPw	2.06		7.2	9	50	28½	28½	28½	+ ½	
47½	42¾	NSPw	pf3.60		8.2		2100	44	44	44	+ ¼	
58	54½	NSPw	pf4.56		8.1		2300	56	56	56		
90	84½	NSPw	pf	7	8.0		2700	87	87	87	+ ½	
33	23¼	NorTel	.64		2.4	9	73	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛	
6¼	3⅜	Nthgate	.25e		6.3		33	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛	
24½	18⅜	Nortrp	1.20		5.6	5	168	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛	
30⅜	19	NwstAirl	.50		2.1	6	227	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛	
25⅜	21¼	NwtBcp	1.04		4.2	9	35	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛	
47⅜	32⅝	NwtEnr	2.20		6.0	7	21	36½	36½	36⅝		
60½	43⅜	NwtInd	2.85		5.1	7	146	56⅛	55½	55½	— ⅛	
13⅜	10⅞	NwMLf	1e		8.2	13	90	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛	
30¼	22⅝	NwSiW	1.20		4.6	13	1	26¼	26½	26½		
41½	32	Norton	2		5.2	8	119	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛	
21⅜	17⅜	NorSim	.76		3.7	9	164	21⅞	20½	20½	— ⅜	
47½	39⅜	NorSt	pf1.60		3.4		2	47	47	47	— ⅜	
25⅝	19	Nucor	.35		1.5	7	135	24⅝	24½	24½	+ ⅛	
19½	14½	OKG	1.20		7.1	8	12	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛	
20⅞	9⅝	OakInd	.50		3.4	16	8	14⅞	14⅜	14½		
17⅜	14⅝	OakIeP	1.12		7.3	8	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜		
31⅛	22½	OccIPet	1.25		5.0	8	415	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅛	
16⅜	9¼	OccIPet	wt				41	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛	
100⅝	73	OccIP	pf3.80		4.5		4	80½	80½	80½	— ½	
28½	26¼	OccIP	pf2.50		9	1	6	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛	
29½	21⅜	Ogden	1.40		5.6	5	57	25½	25	25	— ⅛	
44¾	33	Ogdn	pf1.67		4.9		1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛	
21½	18⅜	OhioEd	1.76		8.9	9	155	20	19⅞	19⅞		
48⅛	43¼	OhEd	pf3.90		8.9		250	44	44	44	— 1	
57⅜	51	OhEd	pf4.56		8.6		2200	53	53	53	+1	
87	80½	OhEd	pf7.24		8.6		100	83¾	83¼	83¾		
104	95½	OhEd	pf8.64		8.8		z3800	98¼	98¼	98¼	+1½	
134	118	OhP	pfA 14		12.		z590	121½	118¼	121½	+2½	
134	118	OhP	pfF 14		12.		z170	120	120	120	+ ½	
93¼	84	OhP	pfD7.76		8.9		z4990	87	86¼	87	+1½	
19⅜	10	OkGE	pf1.90		7.6		1100	10½	10½	10½		
10	6⅝	OkIGE	pf.90		7.6		z1020	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛	
42⅜	31¼	OklaNG	2		5.6	6	44	36	34¾	36	+1⅛	
23½	16⅜	Olin	.88		5.1	5	52	17¼	17⅛	17⅛		
39½	25½	OlinKrfl	1.20		4.5	7	96	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛	
19⅜	12⅝	Omark	.88		4.5	8	13	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛	
15½	12⅝	Oneida	.84		5.7	5	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝		
11⅛	9¾	Oneilka	.34		3.2	9	5	10¾	10½	10½	+ ⅛	
16⅜	14⅜	OranRk	1.36		8.6	10	62	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛	
10⅝	9⅜	Orange	.20		2.8		73	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛	
27⅞	19	OutMar	1.40		6.8	7	23	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛	
14⅛	10⅜	OverhDr	.60		4.3	7	56	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛	
23⅜	17⅜	OvernIT	1		4.9	6	14	20½	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜	
33½	21¾	OverSh	.80		1.1	17	2	27½	27½	27½		
77⅜	58	Owen	1.20		1.7	11	15	73¼	72½	72⅞	— ⅜	
29⅜	21⅝	OwenIll	1.06		4.4	7	80	24⅝	24¼	24¼		
91½	76½	OwenIl	pf4.75		5.8		5	81½	81½	81½	+1	
11½	7	Oxfrdin	.63r		5.7	5	21	11¼	11	11		
11⅜	7½	PNBMt	.50e		4.4	15	18	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛	
38½	26	PPG	1.60		5.6	6	153	29	28⅝	28½	— ⅜	
9⅝	7	PSA			24	595	91	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
15¼	13⅜	PacAS	1.24		9.1	8	28	13⅝	13½	13⅝		
21⅛	18⅛	PacLtg	1.80		8.5	8	135	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛	
39⅛	31⅜	PacLum	1.60		4.3	14	21	37½	37	37	— ½	
34⅛	25⅜	PacPet	.92		2.7	9	101	34	34	34	— ⅛	
24¼	20⅝	PacPw	1.80		8.0	11	79	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛	
18⅜	16⅜	PacTT	1.40		7.9	8	39	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜		
82	72½	PacTT	pf 6		8.1		z50	74	74	74	—1	
16⅜	9⅛	PacTin	.80		6.5	7	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛	
8¾	5⅜	PaineW	.40		5.4	3	11	7⅜	7¼	7¼		
15⅜	9½	PalmBc	.80		5.5	4	16	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛	
6⅛	3¾	Pamida	.12		2.0	14	44	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛	
6¼	3⅜	PenAm				4	454	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	— ⅛	
50½	41¾	PanEP	2.50		5.4	8	33	46½	46¼	46½	— ⅜	
17⅜	13⅜	Paprch	1		5.8	7	35	17⅜	17¼	17¼		
22⅜	16⅜	Parges	.1b		5.0	8	14	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛	
45¾	29⅜	ParkDr	.40		.9	10	71	u46	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛	
28¾	22	ParkHan	1		3.9	9	133	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛	
20⅜	15¼	ParkPn	.48		2.4	11	113	u20½	20¼	20⅜		
19½	9½	PatPtl				17	80	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
18⅛	14½	Paylsnw	.50		2.9	7	6	17¾	17½	17½	+ ⅛	
28¼	18¾	PZEABDY			1s.?		9s¼	¼s⅝s	25	25		
52¾	32½	Penney	1.48		4.1	10	341	37¼	36¼	36⅞	— ⅜	
25½	20¾	PaPL	1.92		8.0	7	111	24½	23⅞	24		
56	50½	PaPL	pf4.50		8.4		z170	53½	53¼	53½	+ ⅛	
103	93½	PaPL	pf8.80		8.5		z320	103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅜	
134½	124	PaPL	pf 13		10.		z160	125⅛	124½	125½	+ ⅜	
96	87½	PaPL	pf 8		8.8		z600	92	91	91		
102⅜	95½	PaPL	pf8.70		8.7		z20	100	100	100	— ⅜	
37¼	31⅜	Penwlt	1.80		5.1	10	13	35	34½	35	— ⅛	
26⅜	21½	Penw	pf1.60		6.9		7	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛	
35¼	26	Pennzol	1.80		6.2	7	347	30⅜	29¾	29¾	— ⅜	
11¼	7⅛	PeopDr	.20		2.4	7	53	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜		
39⅜	35⅞	PeopGs	2.76		7.5	8	43	37	36⅝	37		
27⅜	22¼	PepsiCo	.90		3.3	13	2216	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅜	
21⅜	16⅛	PerkinE	.32		1.3	15	300	21⅝	21	21	— ⅜	
10½	6⅜	Perlec				10	199	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛	
33	29	Petinc	1.80		5.7	8	15	32⅜	31½	31½	— ⅜	
18⅜	11⅝	PeterPl	.88a		5.5	7	36	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛	
32¾	25	Petrolan	.72		2.5	9	28	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛	
29	23¾	PetRs	2.40e		9.9		12	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛	
26⅝	22½	PetRs	pf1.75		7.3		14	24¼	24	24	— ⅛	
29¾	23½	Pfizer	1.08		3.9	11	377	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛	
41⅛	18⅛	PhelpD	.60		3.1	51	454	19¾	19	19⅛	+ ⅛	
21¾	17⅛	PhilaEl	1.80		9.1	10	181	20	19¾	19⅞		
53	47	PhilE	pf4.40		9.1		z120	48½	48½	48		
56½	48⅛	PhilE	pfA 4.68		9.2		z10	51¼	51¼	51¼	—2	
93½	84⅞	PhilE	pf7.85		8.8		z50	89¾	89	89¼	+1½	
109½	103½	PhilE	pf9.52		9.1		z230	104¾	104¼	104¼	+ ¼	
107¾	101	PhilE	pf9.50		9.0		z100	105	105	105	— ⅛	
92¼	83¼	PhilE	pf7.80		9.0		z50	86½	86½	86½		
91	85	PhilE	pf7.75		9.1		z200	85¾	85	85	— ⅛	
18¼	15½	PhilaSub	.88		4.9	7	90	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛	
64⅝	51¼	PhillMr	1.65		2.6	12	210	63⅜	62½	62¾	— ⅛	
8¾	5	PhillInd	.24		3.8	7	43	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	
33⅝	27	PhilPet	1		3.2	10	360	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛	
11⅞	8¼	PhlVH	.60		5.9	7	106	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛	
18½	15¾	PiedNG	1.44		8.7	9	1	16½	16½	16¾	+ ⅛	
7⅝	5	Pier 1	.20		3.4	5	13	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞		
45	35⅝	Pillsbry	1.20		3.1	11	20	40⅝	40¼	40⅝		
39¼	27½	Planer	1.50		5.1	7	57	30½	29½	29½	— ⅜	
17½	9¼	PlonrEl	18e		1.6	9	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛	
21⅜	15½	Pllnevg	1		5.2	6	158	19½	19¼	19⅜		
27	16⅞	PllRFg	.80a		3.5	9	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝		
23⅞	22⅜	Pllstn	1.20		5.1	8	646	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛	
5¾	3⅛	PlanRsc					5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛	
14	10	Plantrn	.08		.6	13	42	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛	
9⅜	5⅝	Playboy	.12		1.7	14	x28	7¼	7	7	— ⅛	
38⅜	25	Polaroid	.80		3.0	10	522	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛	
12⅞	6	Ponderos				9	251	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
27⅛	16	PopFdTel	.80		4.1	7	29	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛	
26⅞	15½	Portec	.80b		5.1	7	33	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛	
20⅞	18⅝	PortGE	1.70		8.9	14	110	19¼	19⅛	19¼		
116½	109¼	PoG	pf11.50		10.		z80	111½	110¼	111½	+ ½	
29¼	27	PorG	pf2.60		9.2		5	28⅜	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛	
39⅜	26⅝	Potlch			3.3	8	4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛	
16⅝	14⅜	PotmEl	1.28		8.0	9	114	16⅛	16	16	+ ⅛	
93⅜	72½	ProctG	2.60		3.0	15	440	86⅛	85⅝	86	+ ⅜	
46½	42	PetEl	pf2.44		5.9		2	42	42	42	— ⅛	
22⅝	16⅝	Prudel	1.40		2.5	19	65	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛	
20¼	17	PSvCol	1.46		7.8	10	369	19	18⅞	18¾	+ ⅛	
89⅜	82	PSCol	pf7.15		8.5		z380	84½	84¼	84½	+2½	
24½	24½	PSCol	pf2.10		8.5		103	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛	
31⅞	26	PSInd	2.04		7.0	9	320	29¼	29	29⅛	+ ⅛	
106½	101	PSInd	pf6.52		8.2		z250	103¾	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛	
22⅞	19¾	PSvNH	1.88		9.3	10	20	20¼	20¼	20¼		
32½	28½	PSNH	pf2.75		9.4		z140	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼	
24	20	PSvNM	1.68		7.7	10	74	21¾	21¾	21¾		
26⅛	21½	PSvEg	1.96		8.	8	812	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛	
17⅞	16⅞	PSEG	pf1.40		8.5		3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛	
51½	45½	PSEG	pf4.08		8.5		z50	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ⅛	
52	48	PSEG	pf4.18		8.4		z200	49½	49½	49½		
63½	57	PSEG	pf5.05		8.4		z70	60	60	60	— ⅜	
66¼	59½	PSEG	pf5.28		8.5		z40	62	62	62	+ ¼	
29	26½	PSEG	pf2.43		8.9		4	27½	27	27½		
131	124½	PSE	pf12.25		10.		z50	125	d123	123	—1½	
96⅛	86	PSEG	pf7.20		8.4		z1000	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	— ⅛	
9⅝	4¼	Pub'cker	.32r		4.7		27	7	6¾	6¾		
4⅛	2⅝	Pueblo					16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛	
5	3⅛	PR Cem					3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
18⅜	16⅛	PgSPL	1.40		8.2	9	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	
35¼	28⅝	Pullmn	1.40		4.8	10	56	29½	29¼	29⅜		
19½	15¼	Purex	1.08		6.3	9	119	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛	
4⅛	2½	PurlfnFa					4	3⅝	2¾	2¾	— ⅛	
28½	19½	Purolfr	1.20		5.5	9	14	22¼	22	22	— ⅛	
25¾	20	QuakO	1.04		4.6	9	56	22½	22¼	22½		
21¼	14¾	QuakSta	.88		5.3	10	5	16⅝	16½	16⅞	— ⅛	
28½	18¾	Quanex	1.20		5.6	8	9	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛	
8¼	4⅞	Questor	.20r		3.6	14	23	5½	5¾	5¼	+ ⅛	
26	20⅝	QuestrpIA	2		8.3		5	24	24	24		
32½	24⅜	RCA	1.20		4.2	9	503	28¾	28½	28⅝	— ⅜	
76	63⅛	RCA	pf	4	5.8		4	69⅜	69¾	69¾	+ ⅜	
15⅜	9⅛	RTE	.40		2.9	9	17	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛	
24	13⅛	Ranco	1.04		5.3	6	19	19¾	19½	19⅝		
8⅝	4⅜	RapidAm				9	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
30½	20	RaxA	pf2.25		9.5		2	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅜	
28	28	RapA	pf 3		9.7		2	31	31	31	+1	
33⅝	27½	Raybl	1.50b		4.7	4	33	32½	31½	32¼	+ ⅜	
28¾	19	Raymnd	1		4.1	5	106	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛	
35½	28	Raythn	1		2.9	10	471	35	33¾	34	—1	
12¾	8	ReadBal	1		4.1	9	182	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛	
4½	2⅜	Redman				6	468	u 4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛	
12¾	8	ReeceCp	.60		6.6	8	23	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛	
27½	20¾	ReevsB	1.60		6.1	6	11	26½	26¼	26⅛	— ⅛	
20½	13¼	ReichCh	.74		5.3	7	14	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛	
15¼	8⅝	ReliabSt	.68		4.5	8	3	15½	15¼	15¼		
35¼	29⅛	ReinEl	1.20		3.7	11	12	21⅝	32¼	32¼	— ⅛	
26⅜	18½	ReliabGp	.60		2.4	4	6	24⅝	24¾	24¾	— ⅛	
43¼	34½	RelG	pf 2.20		5.6		11	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛	
30	24	RelG	pf 2.60		10.		40	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛	
11	7	RepubCp					8	10⅜	u11⅛	10½	11	+ ¼
2¼	1½	RepMtg					78	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛	
34¼	21¾	RepSt	1.60		6.7	11	158	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛	
34⅜	26½	ResTex	1.20		4.2	7	73	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛	
21⅜	12¼	ResvOil	.20		1.4	11	166	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛	
26⅜	15¼	RevcoD	.48		1.9	14	55	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛	
23¼	9¾	Revere				8	24	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
46	36⅛	Revlon	1.10		2.4	15	648	46	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜	
14⅞	9⅛	Rexnord	.80		4.7	6	74	17⅜	16⅞	17		
17⅝	15¼	Rexnrd	.80		4.7	6	209	17	16⅞	17		
78⅝	58½	Revnln	3.50		5.5	8	153	64⅜	63¼	63¼	— ⅛	
44⅞	28½	RevMil	1.50		4.9	7	183	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ⅜	
16⅜	12¾	RichCo	1.10		7.2	6	31	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ⅜	
26½	18¾	RichMer	90		3.6	10	373	25⅜	25	25		
30⅛	20¾	RioGran	.80		3.4	7	18	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅜	
17¾	12½	RioGr	pf .80		5.8		30	14	13¾	13¾		
20⅛	12½	RiteAid	.22		1.6	11	358	20¼	20	20	— ⅛	
21	21⅛	Robrkn	1.70		6.2	9	30	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛	
14½	9½	Robins	.32		2.9	11	149	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛		
21½	17⅜	RochG	1.40		6.7	8	41	21	20¾	20⅝	+ ⅛	
17⅜	14⅛	RochTl	1.12		6.6	9	13	17⅛	16¾	17		
13½	10⅝	Rockwr	.88		7.2	6	16	12⅝	12½	12¾		
37¼	27¾	Rockwt	2.20		7.	7	6	29⅝	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛	
51½	38	RohmH	1.28		4.1	9	32	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛	
8	5½	Rohrind				79	105	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜	
24⅛	16½	Rollins	.50		2.5	11	27	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛		
4¼	3½	Ronson					17	4	3⅞	3⅞		
28⅞	23⅜	Roper	1.60		5.5	6	29	z29	z28¾	29	+ ⅜	
16⅝	9⅜	Rorer	.66		4.6	12	215	15⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛	
29⅜	19½	Rosario	.50a		2.4	14	60	21⅜	20⅝	21	— ⅛	
30¼	14¼	Rowan	.12		.4	11	81	u30¾	29¾	30		
21½	14⅜	RoyCCol	1		5.1	8	26	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜		
61	51¼	RoyID	4.25e		7.5	5	225	57¼	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛	
27½	21½	Rubbrm	.60		2.5	12	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛	
14⅜	10½	RussTog	.76		5.5	9	161	13⅝	13½	13¾	+ ⅛	
18	12⅝	RyderS	.40		2.4	6	61	17⅜	16⅝	16⅝		
6½	2⅜	SCA				13	155	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛	
25⅛	17⅜	SCAI	1		4.9	5	97	20¼	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛	
15½	12⅛	SOS	.50		3.5	6	41	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛	
32½	24	Sabine	.56		1.7	11	80	33¼	32¾	32⅝	+ ⅛	
6¾	4⅛	Safgdtr	.16		2.5	8	151	6¾	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛	
50⅜	37	Safeway	2.20		5.2	11	222	42⅜	42¼	42¼	— ⅜	
13⅜	9½	SagaCp	.36		2.9	8	88	12¾	12¾	12¾		
44½	29½	SJoMin	1.30		3.9	10	88	33½	32⅝	33	— ⅜	
47½	37⅜	SfLSaF	2.50		6.1		11	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛	
13¼	11⅞	SPaul	1.02a		8.2		41	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛	
38⅜	27⅜	StRegP	1.72		5.2	9	83	33¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜	
27¼	6¼	Salant	.32		1.2	10	110	26¾	26½	26⅝	— ⅛	
27	13⅛	Samscs	.48		2.4	10	341	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛	
15⅛	13¼	SJuanR	1.36		8.8	7	70	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛	
12	7¼	SJuanR	.99t		9.5	15	25	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛	
17½	9¾	Sanders					72	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛	
42½	34⅜	SFeind	2.30		6.0	6	162	37¾	36¾	36¾	— 1	
11¾	9¾	SFeln	pf .50		5.0		10	10	10	10	— ⅛	
56	42½	SFeInt	.60		1.1	6	277	52¾	52½	52¾	—1⅛	
5	3½	SaulRE					66	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛	
4½	2¾	SavASip				18	69	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛	
7½	5¾	SavOnD	.24		3.3	7	43	7¼	7⅛	7¼		
13½	9⅜	SaveEIP	1b		8.2	7	19	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅛	
14⅜	13	SaveE	pf1.28		9.5		14	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛	
19⅜	15¾	SavBM	.40		2.6	6	380	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛	
56	52¾	Saxon				9	815	u 64⅜	53¾	54	+ ⅛	
9⅜	4	Schaefer				28	56	5¾	5¾	5¾		
44⅜	27⅜	SchrPlo	1.12		3.5	10	301	32¼	31¾	32	— ⅛	
18½	10¾	Schlitz	.68		5.7	14	369	12¾	11⅞	12	— ⅛	
74	56	Schlmb	1.10		1.5	17	452	74	73¾	73¾	— ⅛	
18⅞	13	SCOAln	1		5.5	6	45	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛	
7⅛	5	ScotLad	.36		5.8	30	86	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛	
29	22¾	ScotFer	1.40		5.0	8	56	28	28	28	+ ⅛	
30¾	27¼	ScottPor	.70		2.5	9	43	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛	
20⅜	13	ScottP	.76		5.8	8	1095	14½	14⅛	14⅜		

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 28

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
9⅛	5⅛	AE Pist	.10e	1.2	8	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
13	7¼	AAR	.36	4.5	6	5	8	8	8— ⅛
5⅝	4½	AAV	.32	6.2	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
9⅜	6½	APS	.38	3.6	7	26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
12½	9⅝	ASPRO	.64	5.2	6	8	12⅝	12½	12⅝— ⅛
18	11⅛	AVX	.32	1.8	8	18	18	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	AZL			25	25	3⅛	3	3 — ⅛
7	3⅜	AZL pf	.48	13.		6	3½	3⅜	3½
7¾	5⅜	AbrdNW	.40b	5.9	5	4	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	AcmeHm				41	11-16	⅝	¾—1-16
11⅛	9½	AcmeU	.32	2.9	13	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
9½	4⅝	Action	.28b	4.7	6	2	6	6	6
8	3⅛	ActorCp			7	23	6½	6½	6½— ⅛
6⅛	3½	AdamR	.04e	.7	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
18⅜	12⅞	AdobeO	.16	.9	21	x28	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	AegisCp			6	35	2	1⅞	1⅞
14½	9½	AeroFlo	.20	2.3	6	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Aeronca			44	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅜	AfriCap	.20e	3.4	7	17	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
8	5⅛	AfterSix	.28	3.5	6	57	8	7⅞	8 — ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	AlaskAir	.17i	4.9	5	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2⅜	1⅞	AlbeW	.10e	3.8	11	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7½	4⅜	Alcolac	.32e	5.6	9	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
11¼	8¼	AllegCp	wt			3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝— ⅛
6⅛	3⅜	AllegAir			23	16	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+ ⅛
28¼	22½	AlicA pf	3	11.		14	27½	27½	27½
11½	5⅛	AllanT	.36e	5.9	7	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2	⅞	AlldArt				55	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5¼	4½	AlmySt	.10e	2.3	6	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝+ ⅛
5	2	Alphalnd			6	41	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅛
8	5⅜	AlsamIt	.10e	1.3	4	10	8	7⅝	7⅝— ⅛
7⅛	⅜	AltecCp				38	28	¾	¾
7-16	1-64	AltecCp	wt			11	3-64	3-64	3-64
16⅛	11¼	AlterFd	.50	2.9	9	25	17½	17	17— ⅛
51	47½	Alcoa	pf3.75	7.4		x150	50½	50	50½+ ½
4	1⅜	AmAgro				5	3½	3½	3½— ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	AmBfft	.25	4.3		30	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
24½	19¼	AmBrd	wt			14	20⅝	20	20 — 1⅛
8⅛	5⅜	AbusPd	.28	4.1	8	6	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	AmCapCp				24	1	⅞	⅞
3-16	1-32	ACenMtg	wt			30	1-32	1-32	1-32

— 1977 — High	Low	Stock Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
9⅛	6⅜	ACentri	.48a	5.3	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2	11-16	AFletch				21	1⅛	1	1
3-16	1-64	AmFitch	wt			53	1-32	1-32	1-32
9⅜	5⅛	AGarPd	.34	4.1	76	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
6⅞	3⅛	AlntPlct			5	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4⅛	2⅜	Alsrael	.11r	3.4	4	7	3¼	3¼	3½— ⅛
10⅜	7½	AMzeA	.44	5.5	7	12	8¼	8	8 — ⅛
10⅜	7	AMzeB	.44	5.4	7	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛— ⅛
9	4½	AMotlnns			9	65	8	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛
37⅜	27⅜	AmPetf	2.20	7.5	10	8	29½	29¼	29½— ⅛
11⅛	7⅜	APrecs	.28	2.7	7	20	10¼	10¼	10¼+ ⅛
7¼	4½	ASailEq	.15e	3.1	5	686	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞— ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	AScE	.04e		5	22	8½	8	8⅛+ ⅛
14⅞	9½	AmSteg	.40	2.7	21	8	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+ ⅛
8½	3¼	AmTec	.25r	3.9	4	28	u 9	8⅝	9 + ⅛
14	11	AUTIS	.92	6.7		16	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
3½	2½	Andrea	.07e	2.5	14	1	2¾	2¾	2¾— ⅛
7	2	AngloC	.13e	1.9	10	219	6⅝	6¼	6¼— ⅛
8⅜	5⅜	Anken	.28	4.2	5	10	6¾	6¾	6¾— ⅛
7½	4⅞	Anthon	.27i	5.0	4	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
9⅜	5⅝	AppldDta				22	8⅛	8	8⅛+ ⅛
7⅜	3	AptlDev				62	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
17⅜	12¾	AquitCa	.32	2.1	10	4	15	14⅞	15
7½	3¼	Armin	.12	2.1		33	5¾	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
9½	4¼	ArrowE	.10e	1.2	4	22	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
9⅞	5⅞	Arundel			6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
13⅞	7⅞	Asamer	.30	3.3	12	147	9¼	9	9⅛+ ⅛
14	9½	AshIOC	.20	1.5	8	16	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Astrex	.20	3.3	8	9	6¼	6	6⅛+ ⅛
6⅜	4⅜	Atalnte	.15e	3.6	4	3	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
1½	13-16	Atco	2nd			12	13-16 d	¾	13-16
3¼	1⅜	AtlsCM	.03i		10	94	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞+ ⅛
14⅜	6½	AtlasCp	wt			21	7⅝	7¼	7⅜ ¼
6½	5	Audiotr	.12b	2.2	7	3	5½	5½	5½
19⅜	12⅜	Augat	.32	1.5	13	24	u20⅜	19⅝	20⅛+ ⅛
39⅞	14⅜	AustraXO				28	27	34⅜	34½+ ⅛
7	2⅜	AutoTrn					3⅜	3	3⅛+ ⅛
7	4⅜	AutBld	.10e	1.7	5	3	5¼	5¼	5¼
5½	2⅜	AutmRad			8	13	3½	3½	3½
5	3⅜	AVEMC	.20	4.0	6	64	u 5¼	5	5
29⅛	19	Avondl	1.20	5.7	7	6	21	20½	21 + ⅛

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13	6⅝	Aydin			8	43	u13⅜	13	13⅜+ ⅛
1¼	⅜	BRT	.20e	40.		23	⅜	11-16	⅜+1-16
14⅜	8¼	Badger	.60	5.1	7	2	12	11⅞	11⅞
6⅜	4⅜	Baker	.25p	5.6	6	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜— ⅛
25⅞	10⅞	BaErEl	.22	1.3	9	5	24¾	24½	24½— ¼
7⅞	6⅜	BaldwS	.32a	4.6		3	7	7	7
18⅜	16⅛	BanFd	1.11e	6.3		2	17½	17½	17⅜+ ⅛
14⅜	9½	Banistr	.40	3.7	8	350	10⅝	9⅝	10⅜+ ⅛
15	4¼	Banner	.10	.7	13	32	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Barclay	.03i	1.2		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+ ⅛
5⅞	2¼	BarcoCa	.12	4.0	30	9	3	3	3
5⅜	3¼	BargesE			13	12	4¼	4¼	4¼+ ⅛
10⅜	7¾	Barewl	.20e	2.1	43	19	9⅝	9½	9½— ⅛
7½	4½	BarryR	.16	2.1	7	62	7⅞	7½	7½
15⅜	10	BarryW	.56	3.6	8	32	u15¾	15⅜	15⅜+ ⅛
4⅜	3	BarthSo	.20	5.3	9	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2⅜	1⅜	Bartons				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	BARUCHF				14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+
2⅜	1⅜	Barwick				10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10½	7⅜	BntSt A	.32	3.0	5	7	u10⅜	10⅛	10⅞
7-16	3-32	BenSMfg	wt			5	⅜	⅜	⅜
5	2⅜	BergEnt			10	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7⅜	4⅜	BergerS				16	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
16⅜	12½	BrgB pf1.15		8.4		1	13⅜	13¼	13⅜— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	BernzO				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7⅜	5	Berica	.20	2.7	9	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3⅜	2	Berven				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5	3	BethCp				1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Beverly			10	56	3¼	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
15	8⅜	BicPen	.48	5.3	7	32	9⅛	9	9
5¼	3	BigDad			7	2	4	4	4 + ⅛
10⅜	7	BigVSp	.30b	2.9	5	1	u10½	10½	10⅜+ ⅛
19	15⅛	BinkM	1a	5.4	7	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜— ⅛
18¾	13⅜	Binney	.80b	4.4	9	32	18	17⅞	18
11¼	5⅞	Bissell	.40	5.2	5	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
5¾	4⅜	BoltnAp	.40	7.8	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+ ⅛
9¼	6½	BoltBer	.20	2.6		11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
24⅛	15	BowVal	.10	5.17		25	19¼	19¼	19¼
13½	8⅛	Bowne	.36b	2.7	7	21	13¼	13	13⅜+ ⅛
10⅜	7½	Bradtdn	.20	2.1	12	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛

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5	3	Branch	.23	5.5	4	9	3⅝	⅝	3⅝— ⅛
13½	10¼	Brascan	1a	7.3	3	64	u13¾	13	13¾+ ⅛
35⅝	21	BraunE	1.20	4.2	6	3	28⅞	28¼	28⅜— ¼
7⅛	3	BreezoCp			13	6	4	3¾	3¾— ⅛
12¼	9¼	Brewer				2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
4½	2⅛	BroDart	.20	4.8	6	7	4⅛	4	4⅛+ ⅛
14⅜	13⅛	BrooksP	.40	2.9	7	13	14⅜	13⅝	14 + ⅛
18⅜	13⅛	BrnFA	.68	3.6	8	2	18	18	18 — ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	BrownCo	wt			60	2	1⅝	2 — ⅛
3⅜	2⅛	Burgess			1	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+ ⅛
18⅜	10⅛	BrnFB	.68	2.7	9	9	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+ ⅛
14⅜	12¼	Butlertn	.56	3.9	7	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+ ⅛
11	7½	Burmsin	.80	6.8	9	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞— ⅛
5¼	4⅜	BrnF pf	.40	7.8	1	1	5¼	5¼	5¼
25⅝	14¼	OK Pet	.14	.5	32	15	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	ODI			3	77	u 5	4⅜	4⅜+ ⅛
2½	5⅛	CHS			4	6			
19¼	13⅜	CRS	.24a	2.3	4	24	10⅝	10¼	10⅜— ⅛
13½	10⅛	EE	.44	5.9	5	11	12	12⅜	12⅜— ⅛
14⅞	9⅛	CMTran	.50	2.8	5	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛— ⅛
4⅜	2⅛	CaviaA				3	3	3	3
17⅛	11⅜	Caldor	.30a	1.9	8	41	15⅝	15½	15⅝
5⅛	2⅝	Calcomp				40	3	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	CalLife	.85e	1.7	6	26	3	2⅞	3 + ⅛
11⅜	10	CalLf pf	.92	8.5		21	10½	10½	10⅝— ⅛
25⅜	23½	CalLf pf2.50		11.		4	24	23⅝	23⅝— ¼
29	15⅛	CalPrIC	1.20a	4.4	8	19	28¼	27	27 —1
10	6	Calnco			13	28	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
3	15-16	2⅜	CalChbA			18	3	2 15-16	2 15-16—1-16
8¼	5⅜	CdeHomO			19	24	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	CdeMarc	.22	5.2	7	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜— ⅛
15	12	CdeMerr			10	12	13½	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛
17¾	12⅜	CdeOcdl	.54	3.5	8	x19	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛
52⅜	37⅜	CdeSizO			9	49	u52⅜	52⅛	52½+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Caseban				4	1	1	1
5½	2⅞	CashRrs				13	3½	3⅜	3⅜
4¼	2⅜	CashFd	.20	5.0	6	5	4	4	4 — ⅛
25	15⅜	Carasco	.15i			25	3⅛	3	3⅛+ ⅛
40⅝	28¼	Carnat	1a	2.4	10	94	30⅛	29⅝	29¾— ⅝
14⅛	11⅛	CarcPlst	1	8.1		1	13½	13½	13½
64	57	CarcPLpf	5	8.1		230	60½	61	61½+ ¾
5⅜	3⅜	CarrolDv				3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3⅝	1¾	Castlein			21	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
5¼	2¼	CatoA	.31i	5.1		71	6	5¾	5¾
19⅜	9¾	Cavitro	.12e	.5	19	12	15½	15¼	15⅜— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	CelluCft			4	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25½	17⅛	ElecAm	1.20	4.1	7	2	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛— ⅛
8¾	4⅜	EngyRs	.20	2.8	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
11½	8⅜	ErnstEC	.60	6.2	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6½	4⅜	EsperWf	.10e	1.9		2	5½	5¼	5½
13½	7⅞	EssRd	.36e	2.9	5	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	EtzLev				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14½	10⅜	Evans A	.20b	9.4	11	6	15	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
13⅝	4½	Executive				4	52	5½	5⅜— ⅛
	2¾	Exectr	.31i	4.4	10	17	7	7	7 + ⅛
3⅜	2	FDI	.01e	.4	17	1	2½	2½	2½+ ⅛
9¾	4⅜	Fabind	.30e	6.3	4	x21	8	8	8
2½	1½	FairNlab				5	1¾	1¾	1¾
3⅜	2⅛	FamDlr	.24	9.3	6	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5	1½	FamRc	.15e	4.4	8	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10½	6	FedMart	.60	4.6	5	2	13	13	13 + ⅛
16⅜	12⅜	FedMart pf	2.50			2	13	13	13
15½	13⅞	FedRty	1.28	8.3	12	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
8⅝	4⅜	FedRes			42	44	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+ ⅛
25	16¼	Fe'mel	.20	.8	23	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝— ⅛
13	7⅞	Felsway	.40	3.2	6	13	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜— ⅛
1½	½	Fibrebrd	wt			25	1	9-16	1
3	1⅛	Fidelco				21	2½	2⅜	2⅜+ ⅛
11⅜	11½	Fidelcn	.20r	2.4	7	15	8½	8½	8½— ⅛
3	1	FiscGen	.40b	4.2	6	28	9⅝	9½	9⅝
7⅜	6⅛	FiConn	.50a	8.0	10	5	6¼	6¼	6¼— ⅛
5	5⅛	FstHrt pf	.50	12.		2	4⅛	4	4
14⅝	9⅛	FtSLSh	.60	4.3	4	2	14	14	14
2⅜	1⅜	Fstmrk				5	2½	2⅜	2⅜
16⅜	11⅛	FischsP	.48i	3.4	6	18	14	13⅞	14 + ⅛
2⅜	1⅞	Fishmn				21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
17⅜	13⅝	FlaGs	1.44	9.2	11	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
17⅜	3⅝	Flagstf	.12	2.9	6	24	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
18⅜	11⅜	FlightSf	.20	9.0	12	32	u19½	18⅝	19⅛+ ⅛
5	3	FlaCap				4	7	3⅞	3⅞
5½	3⅜	FlaRck			12	11	4¾	4⅝	4⅝+ ⅛
6¼	3⅜	FlowGen			7	33	6	6	6
18⅜	13	Flowers	.48	3.0	7	19	16	15⅝	16 + ⅛
20½	14	Flukel	.73r	3.5	12	134	u21	20⅜	21 + ⅛
26⅜	16⅜	FlyDieO			7	15	24⅜	23⅝	24⅛— ⅛
8	5⅜	Foodrm	.40	5.4	4	5	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜— ⅛
21⅞	12⅜	Foodex	.25	1.3	8	24	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝— ⅛
8¼	6⅜	FooteM	.25e	3.8	17	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
98	65	FordCan	5a	6.4	10	x20	78½	78½	78½
10½	7⅜	ForestIC	.05e	.5	7	18	9⅞	9¾	9¾+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅜	ForstLab			22	11	3	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
11½	8¼	FoxStaP	.50	5.9	11	29	8½	8½	8½+ ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	FranklnRt				31	3⅝	3½	3⅝+ ⅛
10⅝	8	Franks	.40	4.3	5	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
19	15½	Frantz	.80a	4.2	7	19	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
5⅜	4⅜	Friedm	.28b	5.7	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7¾	6¼	FriendFr			45	25	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+ ⅛
10⅜	3¼	Frigitp	.55i	10.	9	112	5⅝	5½	5⅝
8⅛	6⅜	Frischs	.20b	4.4	6	x1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9	6	FrontA	.19i	2.1	6	25	u 9⅛	9	9
3⅛	2⅜	FrontA	wt			36	3	3	3
2¾	⅞	GlExpt				25	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛

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7	4	Crownin	.28	4.0	11	1	7	7	7
15⅜	10¼	CrutcR	.36	2.9	35	50	12½	12⅜	12⅜+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅜	CrystlO	.60	3.1	9	12	19½	19½	19½— ⅛
17¼	10⅝	CubicCp	.44	2.9	8	11	15¼	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
16⅜	12⅞	Curtice	.90	5.9	5	13	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+ ⅛
2½	13-16	DCL			5	36	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4⅝	2⅛	BroDart	.20	4.8	6	7	4¼	4	4⅛+ ⅛
6⅝	3	DWG	.49i	14.	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
3⅛	2⅛	DeltaHC			4	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
12⅛	6⅜	Demson			16	25	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
28	15⅜	Denial	.22b	1.2	9	29	19½	19¼	19¼+ ⅛
64⅛	48⅜	DataTer			10	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Datmed	.20	1.1	10	159	19	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
2⅜	1	DeRose				4	2	2	2
14⅜	13⅜	DetLabs	.40	2.5	7	16	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
18⅜	12⅝	DetHOil			14	16	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25⅜	14¼	DC Pwr	.14	.5	32	15	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛+ ⅛
17⅜	8¼	DesTal	.20r	1.4	11	21	14½	14½	14⅝
22⅜	19¼	Depsitr	1.60	7.7	5	1	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝— ⅛
2⅜	1	DesgnJw			8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
8¾	5⅜	DevCpA			3	2	7¼	7¼	7¼+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	Digicon			24	3	3	3	3
15⅜	12¼	Dillard	.40	2.9	5	2	14	14	14 + ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	DiviFab	.07i			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
19	13½	Diversy	.70	4.3	8	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛+ ⅛
10⅝	6¼	Documat			15	283	10¼	9¾	10⅛+ ⅛
44⅜	34⅜	DomaPT				297	44⅜	43⅝	44⅜+ ⅛
11	6⅜	Donkeny	.28	2.4	5	7	11	11	11
12½	11½	Downy	.41e	2.5	4	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+ ⅛
19⅜	18⅛	DrexInd	1.44	7.7		x10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅛
12⅜	8⅛	DrivHarr			1	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ⅛
11½	8¼	DrFair	.40	3.9	4	17	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
2 3-16	1⅜	Duntop	.25e	15.	4	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14⅜	6⅝	DurTst	.30b	2.3	15	145	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	Dynicn	.20	1.4	24	107	4½	4½	4½
6⅜	4⅛	DynAm			7	107	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
9⅛	4¼	DynaREI			33	10	8	8	8
5¼	2⅝	EAC			4	1	3	3	3
21⅜	16¼	EarthRes	1	5.3	7	20	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛
21	18⅛	EsInCo	1.68	5.1	10	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	Edmos				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12	9¼	EDO	.40a	4.8	6	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+ ⅛
7	4⅛	Ehren	.10	2.1		15	5	4⅞	4⅞
7½	5	ElcarCp	.12	1.8	9	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	Elcase			9	4	4	4	4
5½	3¼	ElAudO	.31i	5.1		71	6	5⅞	5⅞+ ⅛
19⅜	9¾	ElecRes				2	15½	15¼	15⅜— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	CelluCft			4	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25½	17⅜	ElecAm	1.20	4.1	7	2	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛— ⅛
8¾	4⅜	EngyRs	.20	2.8	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
11½	8⅜	ErnstEC	.60	6.2	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
6½	4⅜	EsperWf	.10e	1.9		2	5½	5¼	5½
13½	7⅞	EssRd	.36e	2.9	5	11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	EtzLev				7	1⅝	1⅝	1

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 28

(Continued from preceding page.)

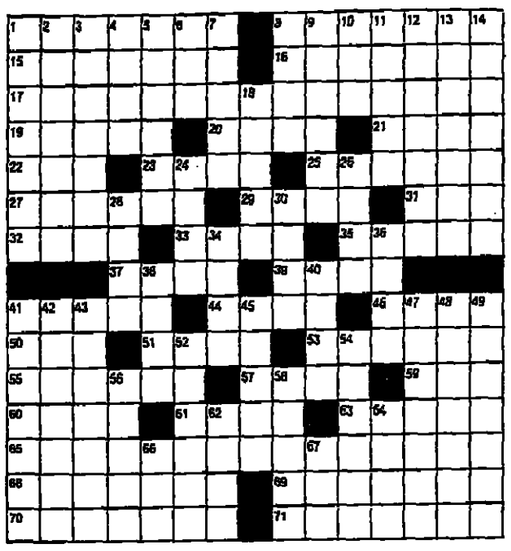
1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
11	6	IntSeaw	.60	79.	5	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2		IntStrich								1-16
9	8⅛	IntSysC	.25	2.3		8	11	10⅛	10⅛	—
17	9-16	Interphot				17	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
36⅜	14½	Intrpool	0.5e		6	63	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
34	12	Intrway	.45e	1.4	5	176	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+1
2½	1	InvestFla			15	11	1		1	
25⅜	17½	InvDrA	.96e	4.2	4	14	23⅞	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
24½	14⅜	Ionics			11	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
14⅜	6¾	IrogBrd	.25	18.	7	19	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7¾	5⅜	Jaclyn	.40p	6.8	3	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15½	9½	Jacobs	.40	3.3	7	7	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
9¼	6⅜	Jamesry	0.8	.9	5	50	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17½	10	Jeannel	4.0	2.5	8	7	15⅜	15¾	15¾	+⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Jetronic			7	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8⅜	4⅛	JohnPd	2.6	6.1	17	15	57⅜	57¼	57¼	+ ⅛
4¼	2⅜	JustSerP			12	12	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
19	4⅛	Kaisin	153.0c			29	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
5	2	KaneMill	wt			10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅜	3½	KapokT	.10e	2.9	7	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8⅜	4¼	KeyCp	2.0	3.6	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Kenwin	.38	4.2	6	9	9⅛	9	9	
8	4	Keltchn	.20t	42	9	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Key Co			4	10	3½	3½	3½	
2⅜	1⅛	KlnArk			10	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3	1	KingOpt			9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6¼	KingRd	.20e	24.	6	15	8⅝	8¼	8½	
37⅝	20¼	KirbyEx			11	17	27⅜	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
6⅜	3⅜	Kit Mfg				5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	5½	KleinerFs			8	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
19½	14⅜	Kolmr	.36	1.9	9	26	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	6	KuhnSr	1.5	2.0	4	21	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	2½	LSB	.10r	3.1	5	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
11-16	1-32	LTVCp	wt			115	1-16	1-32	1-32	
3¾	2	LaBarge	.05	2.8	13	6	2¾	2	2¾	
5¼	3½	LaMaur	.20	4.2	10	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
5¼	4	LaPint	.20e	4.6	8	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
11⅜	8⅜	LaGuinle			7	36	u12	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
9¼	5	LafyRd	.26	4.6		8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅝	LakeSh			12	22	2¾	2¼	2¼	
5½	3½	Lanaco	.12	2.2	4	7	5⅜	5¼	5½	
2½	1⅜	LaTourB			4	3	1⅜	1⅜	1¾	+ ⅛
12	8⅜	LeaRa	.40a	3.5	7	5	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	8	Leath	.50	2.9	10	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
28⅛	20¼	LeeEnt	.68	2.7	12	11	25½	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5⅜	LehighP				5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
1.60	1.00	LeighPd	.70	6.2	5	17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	LeisureT			7	17	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	Levittin	.20	3.4	7	20	9⅜	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅜
8¼	5¼	LewBP	.30	3.8	9	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
9¼	5½	LibtyFb			5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7⅜	5½	Lightolr	.16	2.7	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4	2⅜	LincAm			19	15	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	LloydsE			12	167	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Lodge	.04e	2.1	9	x3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
17⅜	15⅜	Lohmn	.70a	4.1	10	8	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
11¼	5¼	LoewT	wt			51	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
17⅜	7½	Logicon				8	24	13⅜	13½	— ⅛
23⅜	14⅛	LoGenSv	.88	5.0	7	4	17⅜	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	LundyEl			18		3¾	3¾	3¾	
12⅜	8½	Lydall	.50a	5.6	5	6	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
4	1⅜	LynchCp			15	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅜	1	Lynnwear				34	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9	4	MPO			3	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1	11-16	Macrod			3	17	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
7½	3⅜	Magnood				5	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ½
5⅜	4¼	MankLf	.28	5.3	7	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
9	5	MannC	.40	8.0	7	4	5	5	5	— ⅜
1⅛	½	Martindq				4	⅜	⅜	⅜	+1-16
10⅜	6¾	Marlene			4	29	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
24½	21⅜	MarGp	pf2.25	9.8		7	22⅜	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
9¼	5¼	Marshin			8	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close	
23	17	MarlPr	.40	1.5	9	17	27	27	27⅛	— ⅛	
12½	8⅝	Masind	.40a	5.5	5	7	11	11	11	— ⅛	
14⅜	8	MaterRe	.28	2.1	9	10	13⅜	13	13⅛		
3	1	McKeon			5	3	2	2⅛	2⅛		
13⅜	12½	Means	1.08	6.3	10	17	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜	
9	7⅛	Medalst	.44	5.0	6	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
2⅛	1½	MedalnGp				5	11	2⅜	2⅛	— ⅛	
14⅞	8	Mecnco	.28	1.9	8	162	u14½	13⅜	14⅛	+ ¼	
11	5¼	Medfield				9	3	9⅞	9¾		
20	13½	MediaG	.48	3.2	7	20	15	15	15		
15¼	7¼	MegaInt	.24	2.8	5	3	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛	
15⅛	11⅜	MEMCo	.80	5.5	7	6	14½	14½	14½		
11	8	MercSL	.20a	2.3	4	10	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅛	
12¼	6⅞	Metex	.30	4.8	3	18	7¼	7¼	7½	— ⅛	
19½	14⅜	Metpth	.20	1.2	14	19	17⅛	17	17⅛		
14⅜	15-16	Metrocar				13	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛		
4⅜	3	MichGen			4	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼		
12⅜	6¾	MchSug	.40	4.6	17	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	
6½	4¾	Mickbry	.16	3.5	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
13¾	8⅜	MidNGs	.32	2.9	6	5	11	11	11	— ⅛	
7⅜	6¼	Miller H				3	7	7	7		
45⅛	19⅜	MillerW	.60	1.6	11	x22	38⅜	36⅛	38⅛	— ⅛	
2	1¼	MissnIT				23	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛	
46¾	31½	MoPcR	1.72	4.0	6	2	43	43	43	+ ⅛	
25⅞	24	MitchE	.12	.4	9	69	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛	
10¼	7¼	MitsCp	.28	3.2	6	24	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛	
14½	5¾	MMaid	.10e	.7	4	6	14	14	14		
5⅞	4⅜	MooMg	.40a	7.1	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛	
53½	50⅛	MonP	pf4.50	8.6		x10	52¾	52¾	52¾	+1⅜	
13⅜	10¼	Moog	.60	4.5	7	16	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛	
6½	5⅜	MtgGth	.48e	8.0	32	19	6	5⅞	6		
6¼	3¾	MortonS	.32	7.8	23	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛	
17⅜	12½	MMMII	.60	4.1	37	17	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛	
2		Movietab			8	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛		
10⅜	7⅜	Napco	.16	1.6	5	7	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛	
4¼	2⅜	Narda	.10e	2.5	8	4	4	4	4	— ⅛	
14½	12⅜	NatCSS	.24	1.5	11	32	16	16	16		
8⅜	4⅜	NHIHE			6	18	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛	
2⅜	1-16	NatInd	wt			58	1-16	1-16	1-16		
2⅜	1⅜	NKinney				5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛	
12½	5⅜	NtPeras	.40	5.4	10	24	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛	
14	8¾	NEInd	.50	1.4	12	22	36½	36¾	36¾		
17½	13½	NHmpr	.60a	4.2	6	7	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜		
1⅞	1	Nidria	.05e	3.3	7	13	1½	1½	1½		
38½	24¾	NMxAr	.25e	.9	49	6	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛	
10⅜	6⅜	NProc	.63e	8.7	9	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛	
19⅜	15½	NYTm	.70	3.6	8	13	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛	
20¼	9	NewbE	.40b	3.1	4	11	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛	
21½	16¼	Newcor		5.9	14	7	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛	
8¾	4⅜	Newpark				8	182	7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅜
2¼	1¼	Nexus	.14t	8.6	5	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜		
19	12⅜	NiagFSv	.70	4.0	5	6	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛	
5⅜	3⅛	Nichols	.30t	8.3	3	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛	
3¼	1⅜	NoelInd			4	1	1¾	1¾	1¾		
6¾	2	Nolex			.40	76	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛	
10⅜	10	Norin	.15r	1.4		10	10⅜	10¼	10⅜		
14⅛	13½	Nort pf	1.80	11.		10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛		
3⅜	2	Nortek	.04	1.7	9	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜		
10¾	7¼	NoCdO				5	47	8¾	8¾	— ⅛	
56¼	50	NIPS	pf4.25	8.3		x10	51	51	51		
3¾	1½	NovoCp				14	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜	
13¾	4	NuclDta			.5	8	9⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛	
13⅜	9⅜	NumaCo			16	327	12⅛	11⅜	12	+ ⅛	
25	15¼	Offshore			8	22	24⅜	24⅜	24½	— ⅛	
9½	5¾	OhArt	.24a	2.5	9	37	9½	9⅜	9½		
48½	37¼	OhBrss	2	4.2	6	12	48	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛	
10⅜	6	Olland	.40e	5.5	5	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛	

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
22¼	15¼	OrLindG				12	20	20	20⅛	— ⅛
39	19	OOkiep				x160	21	21	21¼	— ⅛
8⅜	6	OrioleHo			15	60	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
3	1	Ormand				3	2	2¼	2⅜	
19¼	12¼	OSulivn	.60	4.2	5	7	14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
8	5	OutdrSp	.20	3.3	4	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	OxfordFt			17	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅜	3	OzerkA	.15e	4.4	4	61	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2	⅜	PF Ind				72	7⅜	⅜	13-16	+1-16
19	16⅜	PGEpfA	1.50	8.6		14	18½	17⅜	17⅜	
17⅜	15½	PGEpfB	1.37	8.6		11	16	15⅜	16	
28½	25⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	8.8		15	26½	26⅜	26½	
31	27¼	PGEpfT	2.54	8.8		13	29½	29⅛	29¼	— ⅜
29⅛	28	PGEpfS	2.62	8.9		9	29⅜	28¾	29⅛	— ⅜
14½	12⅜	PGEpfH	1.72	8.7		5	13⅞	12⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
27½	26¼	PGEpfT	2.37	8.5		12	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
26	23¼	PGEpfP	2.25	8.7			23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
25¼	22½	PGEpfO	2.32	8.8			24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
25¼	22½	PGEpfK	2.04	8.5		65	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
28	25¾	PGEpfJ	2.32	8.8			26⅜	25⅝	26⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	12⅜	PGEpfI	1.09	8.4		2	13	13	13	— ⅛
23	21⅛	PHoldg	.16	.7		37	22	21½	21⅜	+ ⅛
29	15½	PHold	pf1.28	4.5		x50	28½	28½	28½	
20⅞	18½	PNwTel	1.52	7.2	9		18	u21	20⅞	
40	29½	PallCp	.80	2.1	13		12	39	38⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅜	PalomrF					1	1⅞	1⅞	
3¾	2⅜	ParkEl					3	2⅝	2½	
28¼	21⅜	Parsons	1	3.6	6	43	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅛
4¼	2¼	PatFash				4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Patagon				6	7	7½	7½	— ⅛
9⅜	6⅜	PatoC	.50e	7.8		6	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	12½	PebbIB	.20	4.1	6	27	14½	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	6½	Pemcor	.60	3.3	5	30	u18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	
16½	12½	PenTr	.80	6.5	6	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	PECo	.84t	32.	6	192	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15	11	PenRE	1.15	8.1	12	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1⅜	⅜	Penfron					⅜	⅜	13-16	— ⅛
25⅜	14⅜	PepCom	.60	2.2	6	41	u27⅛	25⅞	27	+1⅜
9⅛	7	Perini	.25a	3.4	10	x41	9	8⅞	8⅞	
20⅜	15	PetroLe			7	106	u20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	6¼	PhilLD	.64r	7.8	3	25	8⅜	8¼	8⅛	
11½	6	PlantInd			25	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅜	Piedmnt				9	1⅜	1½	1½	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	PhynR A				3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅜	5½	PlonTr	.40	7.0	4	14	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
7⅜	6½	PittWVa	.56	7.3	7	35	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
32	22¾	PittDM	1.40	5.0	8	13	27¾	26¾	27½	+1½
45	34⅛	Pittway	1.30	4.0	7	38	32⅜	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
10½	6	PlantInd			25	5	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5¾	4⅛	PlyGm	.25e	4.4	5	7	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	PhymR A				3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	10⅜	PneuSc	.80a	4.0	8	x350	20¼	20	20	
4¼	2⅜	Poloron				17	4	3	3⅜	
11½	6⅜	Polychr	.20	2.4	7	45	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	8	PrairieO			20	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
6½	4¾	PrattRa	.30	5.9	6	x12	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	19¾	PrenHa	1.24	4.9	11	20	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅛
3½	2¼	PresRtA				4	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
3½	2¼	PresRtB				5	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
17¼	7¾	Presley			4	57	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
3½	2	PrimMd			8	65	u4¼	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
11	9¾	ProvGas	.84	8.0	5	3	10½	10¼	10½	
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRE	.20	7.3		18	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	3½	PrudGp				4	5⅜	5½	5½	— ⅛
4¾	2⅜	PuntaG			10	2	3½	3½	3½	
8¼	4⅞	Purpac	.06e	.8	15	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	Quebcr	.20e	2.2	6	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
10⅜	6⅛	RB Ind	.16	1.6	7	13	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	REDM				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2¼	1⅜	RET				67	u 2¾	2¾	2¾	
7	4¼	RHMed			7	21	u 7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1⅜	1	RPS			14	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¾	1½	RSC				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	10¾	RLC	.40	2.7	4	39	15¼	15	15	— ⅜

1977 High	1977 Low	Stock	Div in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge Prev. Close
4	3⅛	Racon	.20a	4.7	10	26	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6⅜	5	Ragan	10c	1.9	5	17	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	11½	RanchEx			13	8	12⅞	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
20	17¼	RangrO			38	79	27	25⅝	25⅞	— 1
19⅜	11⅛	Ransbrg	1	5.4	7	6	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
1⅞	1-16	RapAm	wt			7	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4¼	2	RathPr				8	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17⅜	13⅛	RawnP	.40	2.6	8	22	15⅜	15	15⅛	— ⅛
16¼	14	REInv	1.20	7.4	17	9	u16½	16⅛	16½	
13⅛	9⅞	RlncT	1.40	10.	8	29	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝	
3	1⅜	ReevesT			50	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5¼	RefrigTr			5	31	7⅜	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
2	⅜	RelCn	wt			22	⅞	⅞	7-16	+1-16
23⅜	13¾	RemAr	.80a	4.5	7	25	17⅜	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅜
27	22½	RenNY	1	3.8	5	4	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
25	24½	RpNY	pf2.12	8.6		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	16⅜	ReshCot	1e	.8	12	49	21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
22⅜	8½	Resrts A			16	42	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	RestAssc				16	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
4	2⅛	RexNore				31	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
5½	3	RibletPd	.03e	.7	6	4	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
8	5½	Richtn	.40	5.4	7	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
18⅜	11⅛	Risdon	.40	3.3	10	8	12½	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	8¼	Robntch				22	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
6	5⅜	Roblin	10e	1.7	4	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
17⅜	10½	Rogers	10e		.6	11	3	16	16	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	RonCoT			31	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8	3¼	Rossmr			25	14	3¼	3½	3¼	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	RoyPalmCol				3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¾	4¾	Ruddick	.35c	4.7	5	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8¼	6¼	Ruddick	pf.56	6.9		4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Rusco			15	3	2	2	2	
12⅞	7⅜	Russell	.60	5.0	5	25	12¼	11¾	12	— ½
23⅜	8½	RustCft	.40	1.8	13	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
20	14⅜	RvanH	.80	4.7	8	18	17¼	17	17	— ½
10½	7½	SGL	.22b	2.2	7	2	10	10	10	
2	1⅜	SGSec				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
17½	15⅞	SGSp	pf1.70	10		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	SMD			3	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
5¼	4¼	SSP	.36	7.6	22	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
15½	11¼	STP	.80	5.8	18	25	13¾	13¾	13¾	
17¼	10¼	Sa'ten	.80t	6.8	7	21	13⅜	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
7¾		SCarr'o	.02t			2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
110	107½	SDgo	pf9.84	9.3		x100	106	105	105	
14⅜	11	SF-RE	.88	9.5	23	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
1⅜	7-16	SFRE	wt			30	⅜	11-16	11-16	
13⅜	13⅜	SanJW	1.40	8.4	10	5	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
7⅜	5½	Sandgate	.20	3.5	4	2	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
4⅜	3⅛	Sergent			6	7	4	4	4	
7¼	6⅛	SchejbE	.56	8.5	11	21	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
12	8⅜	Schenuit	70a	6.1	5	13	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
	5⅛	Schiller			14	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	4¼	Schradr	.30	6.2	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
2⅜	1⅜	SciMgt	.07a	3.5	15	2	2	1⅞	2	
25½	16	SciAtla	.16	7	14	57	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
77	18⅛	Scope			5	4	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅛	SbdAM	.40	3.8	4	3	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Seaport			6	14	⅞	13-16	13-16	+1-16
6¼	3½	Seasnpk	pf.42k			x250	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13¼	10¼	SeasnAll	.16	1.4	14	8	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
3¼	2	SecMtg				291	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
5-16	1-16	SecMtln	wt			51	3-32	1-16	3-32	
9⅜	5¼	Sejas	.33	3.3	11	39	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅜	SelfgAsc				8	1	15-16	1	+

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Down-to-earth one
8 Word in a letter
15 Permissive one
16 One-sided
17 Correspondence specialist?
19 Iron-carbon alloy
20 Air
21 Discharge
22 Josh
23 Gherkin's relative
25 Salad herb
27 They cameth and wenteth
29 River to the Seine
31 Thrice: Prefix
32 Man-on-the-moon agcy.
33 Expense
35 Prayer closings
37 Trade
39 Concerning
41 Profundity
44 Parrot
46 Khayyám
50 Hogg or Dodo
51 2.54 centimeters
53 Star: Comb. form
55 He said: "What is truth?"
57 Soup green
59 Ethiopian prince
60 Digits in eleven
61 Subtly pervasive quality
63 Sop
65 C.D.E.L.R.T
68 Cold-war palliative
69 Most insightful
70 Music buffs' equipment
71 Musical movement

DOWN

1 R.F.K. Stadium player
2 Collection of strange plants
3 Gives approval
4 Guitar's predecessor
5 Wagner's "Tristan und ——"
6 To be: Sp.
7 Dwarf of folklore
8 Farmer's milieu
9 Early N.H. capital
10 Likely
11 X- ——
12 Recluse
13 Anagram for inverts
14 Laboratory people
18 Office accumulation
24 Atahualpa was one
26 Shipshape
28 Acorns on a forest floor
30 Beehive State
34 Acronym for an oil-rich group
36 Debatable
38 Iota
40 Go gliding
41 TV antennas with pairs of equal rods
42 Renowned
43 Board for Breughel
45 Brazilian band
47 Silverware center near New Haven
48 Certain Mideast scholar
49 Ornamental badge
52 "... so very —— God": Paget
54 Wielded a sword
56 Autumn bloomer
58 "The Trial" author
62 Purposes
64 Sand, in Sicilia
66 Dir. of Rennes from Paris
67 Time period: Abbr.

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	11	52	Showers	MADRID	7	45	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	1	34	Clear	MIAMI	25	77	Clear
ANKARA	9	48	Rain	MILAN	5	41	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	63	Clear	MONTREAL	−9	16	Snow
BEIRUT	21	70	Overcast	MOSCOW	−1	34	Snow
BELGRADE	4	39	Overcast	MUNICH	−2	28	Snow
BERLIN	2	36	Rain	NEW YORK	3	37	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	0	32	Clear	NICE	12	54	Clear
BUCHAREST	7	45	Cloudy	OSLO	−1	30	Clear
BUDAPEST	3	26	Snow	PARIS	1	34	Clear
CASABLANCA	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	−1	30	Clear
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Overcast	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	12	53	Rain	SOFIA	3	37	Cloudy
DUBLIN	7	45	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
EDINBURGH	2	36	Clear	TEHRAN	8	46	Cloudy
FLORENCE	0	32	Clear	TEL AVIV	23	73	Clear
FRANKFURT	3	46	Cloudy	TUNIS	14	57	Overcast
GENEVA	2	36	Clear	VIENNA	2	36	Overcast
HELSINKI	−6	21	Overcast	WARSAW	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	13	55	Overcast	WASHINGTON	7	44	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	0	32	Snow
LISBON	9	48	Cloudy				
LONDON	4	39	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
November 28, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the INT. (d)—daily; (w) weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Bearbond SF806.45
— (d) Conbar SF726
— (d) Grobar SF800
— (d) Stockbar SF711

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:
— (d) CEF Fund $20.02
— (d) Crossbow Fund $4.44
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $7.66

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.
— (w) Capital Int'l. $15.84
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $7.91
(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $24.67

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF293.25
— (d) Canasec SF430
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF72.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l. SF63.50
— (d) Energie-Valor SF71.75
— (d) Globinvest SF56.25
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF69
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF261.50
— (d) Swit South Afr Sh SF136.75
— (d) Sima Suisse R. Est SF121.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM21.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond. DM74.40

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $20.97
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Sygs. Tr. $56.83
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.42
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $37.27
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $12.48

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $27.48
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.72

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $57.99
— (r) Jard. Sth-East Asia $12.13

LLOYDS INT MGT cp 179 GENEVA 11
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF376
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF337.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund $89.91
— (w) Sterling Fund $128.45

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.86

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. ... SF1,596.50
— (r) Securswiss SF1,013

SWISS BANK CORP.
— (d) Americ-Valor SF389
— (d) Intervalor SF736
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF380
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF233
— (d) Unif. Bond Select SF83.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF83.19

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF25.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF70.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF73.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF110
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF97.25
— (d) Globinvest SF56.25
— (d) Pacific Invest. SF69
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF261.50
— (d) Swit South Afr Sh. SF136.75
— (d) Simi Suisse R. Est. SF121.50

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt.
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM12.03
— (d) Europafonds DM23.75
— (d) Unifonds DM17.30
— (d) Unirenta DM40.50
— (d) Unispecial I DM63.60

Other Funds

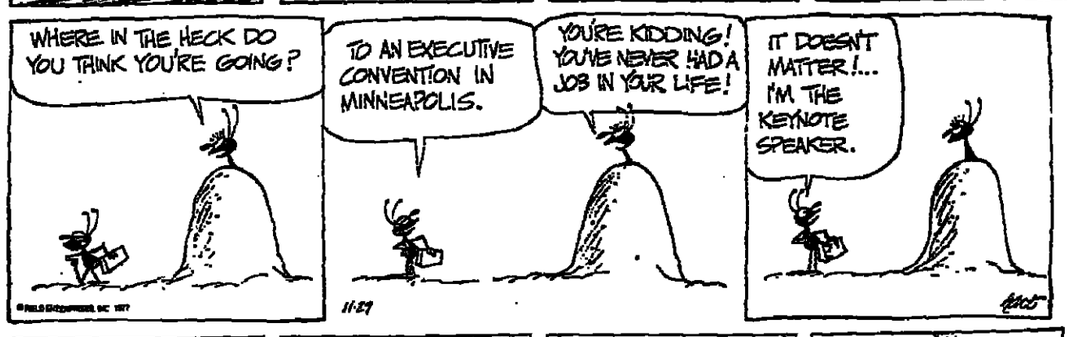
(w) Alexander Fund $6.47
(w) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.14
Austral Select Fd. $1.45
(w) Browninvest $12.58
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1,307
(d) Caribico Growth Fund $156.38
(w) Citadel Fund $2.03
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $889.76
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.75
(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs $13.69
(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V. $9.32
(w) D.G.C. $39.71
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-divid.) $0.66
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l. $14.16
(d) Dreyfus Intercontinent $12.45
(d) Europe Obligations LF1,082
(w) First Eagle Fund $3,166.21
(w) First Intern'l Fd. $147.32
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $28.58
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,589
(d) Formula Selection Fd. $57.41
(d) Fonditalia $9.63
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interinvest DM42.63
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.51
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$7.51
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. $8.49
(w) Haussmann Hldgs NV $1,820.63
(d) H.O.I.T Hobet $25.48
(d) Icofund $8.97
(d) Interfund S.A. $8.70
(w) Intermarket Fund $132.66
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $34.61
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.50
(r) Invest. Atlantiques $35.05
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $8.03
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $8.98
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.77
(d) Japan Selection Fund $53.54
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $24.80
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,883
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $11.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. $25.77
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold. $35.48
(w) Luxfund $21.15
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd. $42.07
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $9.41
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.10
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund $2.44
(w) Nippon Fund $12.75
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $5.82
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $5.76
(w) N.A.M.F. $57.15
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $23.35
(d) Renta Fund $1.961
(d) Rentinvest LF856
(d) Sale Trust Fund $10.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio $54.30
Share Realty N.V. $16.51
Share International N.V. $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM94.40
(d) Soros Fund $350.74
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.91
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Sel) $29.89
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. N.V. $40.99
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.39
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.85
(w) Universal Dollar Trust $5.18
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. $10.30
(w) Western Growth Fd. $5.38
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $416.06
(w) Worldwide Securities $59.49
(w) Worldwide Special $4,206.26

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — ExDividend. † — New. NA — Not available. BF — Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs. SF — Swiss francs. + — Offer price. a — Asked. b — Bid. Change P.V. Sim. a $1 per unit. S.S. — Since Sept. 1. ExRts "S"—Suspended. N.C. — Not communicated. ● — Ex coupon

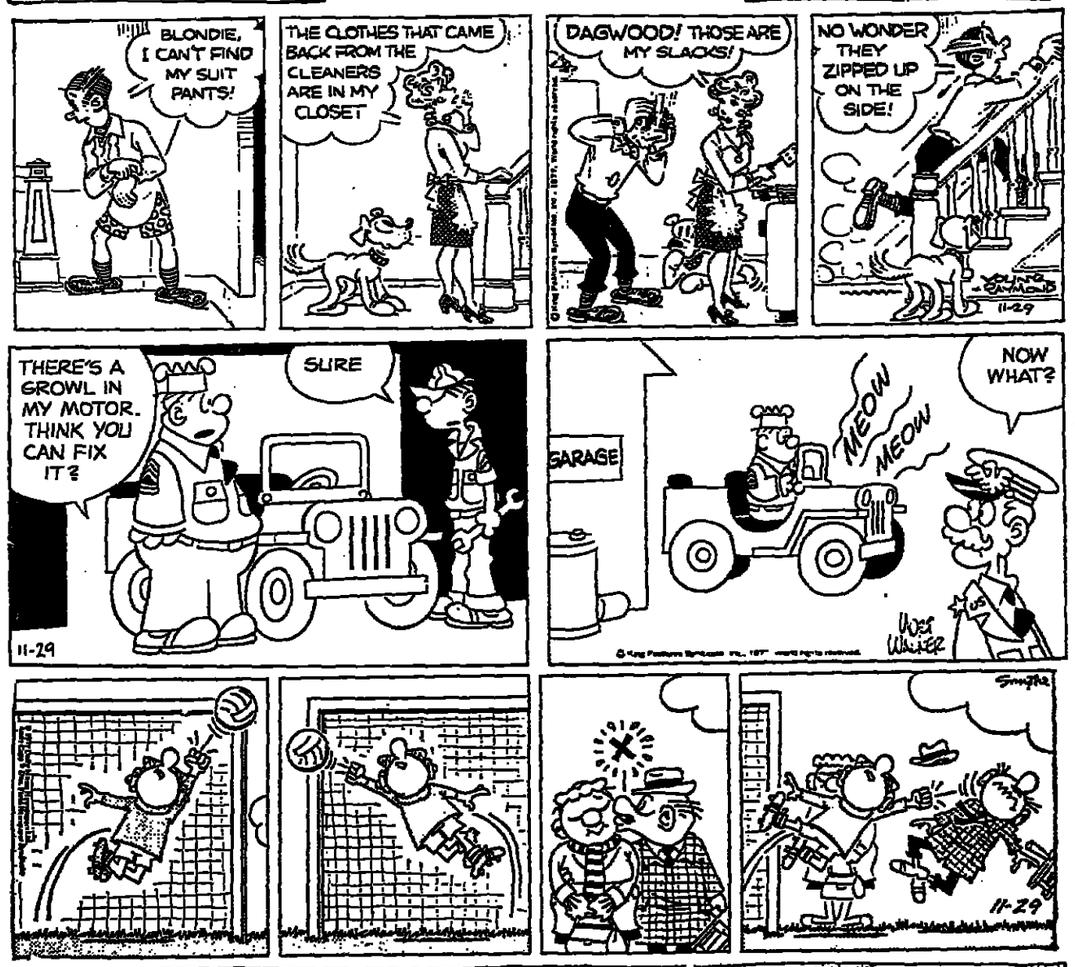
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CENIE

IMODI

BREPUS

ANTOYB



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUTTY OPIUM MUSTER LAUNCH
Answer: May open in surprising circumstances—MOUTHS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



"JUST BETWEEN YOU AN' ME... WHY DID YOU MAKE CARROTS?

BOOKS

FLESH AND BLOOD

By Pete Hamill. Random House. 276 pp. $8.95.

PARADISE ALLEY

By Sylvester Stallone. Putnam. Illustrated by Tom Wright. 217 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

YOU winced at the beginning of Pete Hamill's new novel, "Flesh and Blood." You winced when the tough Irish hero, Bobby Fallon, insisted on dragging his black sidekick, Kirk, into a Brooklyn bar called the Shamrock and then started a brawl because the bartender refused to serve them. You thought such swashbuckling liberalism got worn out in the 1840s. You winced when a turnkey in the prison that Bobby and Kirk get sent to comes up to Bobby while he is doing pushups and says, "I hear you're a fighter... I run the boxing program here." You thought that routine went out with "From Here To Eternity." Most of all, you winced at the rhetorical use of "you" that Hamill employs in alternative sections throughout the novel—"It was you, babe..., you lay there, alone in the desert, the taste of pennies in your mouth"—when "you" is really "I." You'd hoped this locution had died with Jimmy Cannon. I winced.

Yet beyond such clichés, "Flesh and Blood" *is a powerful story.* For one thing, Hamill's boxing material seems unusually savvy and authentic, though it's hard to say whether this is a purely technical achievement or the result of Hamill's having thinly disguised several actual figures in the profession, most notably Bobby Fallon's post-prison manager, Gus Caputo, who is clearly based on Cus D'Amato, the eccentric manager whose most notable protégé was the former heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson. Whatever the case, the boxing passages are a good deal more sophisticated than they are in most fiction of this sort. For once we can really believe it when Caputo tells his young charge, "You're not a fighter." And he does.

Then there's the interesting complication that develops outside of the ring. Instead of some young thing who is worried that her boy friend's hands will be broken, Bobby Fallon's love interest is his mother—and I mean love interest. Bobby's father has long since disappeared and Kate Fallon is young and almost "movie-star perfect" and... well, Bobby and she get together. Now I don't know how this would affect a boxer in actuality. As I understand it, fighters are supposed to stay away from women while they are in training (at least they were until Muhammad Ali came along), and though I've never understood precisely why this should be, I've always thought it must have something to do with building up Oedipal rage, which congress with a woman might tend to dissipate.

Anyway, Bobby succeeds splendidly, quickly rising through the ranks of the heavyweight division, destroying everything in his path with an anger that literally possesses him. That is, he succeeds until he ignores old Gus's advice and pushes himself ahead too quickly. But then he has relocated his missing father, who is mixed up with the mob in Las Vegas, and... well, I won't tell you how it all turns out, but I guess "Flesh and Blood" is an Oedipal thriller after all.

The main suspense of reading Sylvester Stallone's first book, "Paradise Alley," lies in the question of whether the man who wrote, directed, and starred in the Academy Award-winning film "Rocky" can also write a novel. One doesn't have to read much beyond the fifth page—where it is written that "though badly crippled, the soldier seemed to have an almost nauseating amount of patriotic energy in his gut"—to discover that the answer to that question is negative.

"Paradise Alley" is basically the same sure-fire sentimental story that Pete Hamill's novel tells: A bunch of down-and-outers find success in the fight game, fall apart when they are corrupted by success, and then get together again when this disruption leads to eventual salvation. Except that the bottom dogs in Stallone's story are three brothers, Victor, Cosmo, and Lenny Carboni, who are stuck in New York City's Hell's Kitchen, and the fight game they get into is wrestling. Moreover, one can visualize the story as the movie it is soon to become: The brothers are extremely colorful fellows and their story is full of high visual scenes.

But Stallone has no verbal imagination whatsoever. You can tell that he sees his story clearly enough, and that his characters have come alive in his imagination. But when it comes to realizing his story in prose he is absolutely at a loss, and he resorts to expressing what he means to be especially powerful by writing

sentences
like this.
It doesn't
work.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

D	A	T	A		B	L	A	S	T		P	R	O	F	
A	R	I	D		A	O	R	T	A		E	A	V	E	
R	I	C	H		S	T	E	A	K		E	D	E	N	
T	A	K	E	S	A	T	O	N	E	S	W	O	R	D	
			S	A	L			B	E	E					
R	A	C	I	S	T	S		T	A	K	E	O	U	T	
O	L	A	Y	S		A	M	I	C	O		S	R	O	
A	G	W	E		F	L	A	N	K		S	T	I	R	
S	T	I	L		A	R	O	S	E		S	H	I	E	R
T	A	K	E	S	O	N		S	P	I	R	A	L	S	
			M	T	S				O	V	I				
T	A	K	E	I	T	O	R	L	E	A	V	E	I	T	
E	R	I	N		E	L	I	O	T		E	V	O	E	
R	I	E	N	D		R	I	G	O	R		R	I	T	A
N	A	G	S		S	O	A	P	Y		S	L	A	M	

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The first trick is usually highly significant. By studying it carefully and putting together all the clues provided by the bidding, all three players can usually know all there is to know about the suit led. If East had been concentrating, he would have known the spade situation after the first trick on the diagramed deal.

East had opened two spades, a weak two-bid, and wound up defending four hearts after South had overcalled in that suit. The spade six was led, and East won with the jack, noting that South played the deuce.

East knew that his partner's lead was either a singleton or the low card from 10-7-6. In the latter case it was essential to shift, and in the former it seemed to wait for two spade tricks.

But East had missed a subtle point. To have any chance of defeating the contract, he needed to find West with some strength in the minor suits. But if West had held three-card spade support and some outside strength, he would no doubt have raised to three spades. Relying on this inference, East should have continued with the spade ace and given his partner a spade ruff leaving South with no chance.

After East's actual club shift, the contract was still beatable. But the declarer played brilliantly to create problems that the defense failed to solve. He won the club lead with the ace, cashed the king and *thought it over.*

The obvious play was to attempt to ruff two clubs, also with low trumps or with one high trump and the woe. But the bidding and play strongly suggested that East had begun with a doubleton club and that he would overruff immediately.

Instead, South led a club at his fourth trick and threw a spade from the dummy. West then tried to cash the diamond ace, a fatal move, and South ruffed. He then led his last club and threw the spade king from dummy.

West led his last club, a fatal move, and dummy ruffed. East discarded a spade, and so did South, leaving this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ A5
◇ Q10
♣ —

WEST
♠ —
♡ 6
◇ J9653
♣ —

EAST
♠ A
♡ J
◇ K
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ 10
♡ KQ1097
◇ —
♣ —

The declarer ruffed a diamond, noting the appearance of the king from East. He was then able to count East with two spades, two diamonds, two clubs and, therefore, three trumps. When he led the spade ten from West played the heart ace and overruffed with the ace and finessed the ten to make the game.

The winning defense after West won the fourth trick was for him to lead his singleton trump. Then when South played his last trump to discard the spade king, East would have to ruff the second diamond by ruffing his partner's winner and leading his last trump.

NORTH (D)
♠ K95
♡ A53
◇ Q10743
♣ 104

WEST
♠ 6
♡ 6
◇ AJ9652
♣ QJ953

EAST
♠ AQJ843
♡ J52
◇ K8
♣ 72

SOUTH
♠ 1072
♡ KQ1097
◇ —
♣ AK86

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	2 ♠	3 ♡	Pass
4 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade six.

هكذا من الأصل

Broncos Defeat Colts, 27-13, Capitalize on 3 Interceptions

By William N. Wallace

DENVER, Nov. 28 (NYT).—When it comes to choosing Pro Bowl squads or all-pro teams, Bert Jones, the Baltimore quarterback, wins the votes and Craig Morton, the Denver quarterback, does not. But in yesterday's game, the accolades went to the 33-year-old Morton and the adversity centered on the 26-year-old Jones, who threw one too many passes to the shallow weakside zone.

The Broncos beat the Colts, 27-13, and now stand at the top of the National Football League with the best record of all the 28 teams—10 victories against one defeat.

To find Denver on top of the NFL is astonishing, and the Broncos have all but clinched a place in the postseason playoffs, a goal none of the 17 other Denver teams ever achieved.

Fatal Turnover

Three of Jones's 46 passes were intercepted and each one led to a Denver touchdown. The one that broke Baltimore came midway through the last quarter when the Colts were one point behind, 14-13, and moving on the sturdy Bronco defense.

Tommy Jackson, one of those alert, fast young linebackers who make the Denver defense so solid, moved into the weakside flat and nabbed the Jones pass.

He then ran 73 yards for a touchdown, and the Denver fans —75,000 strong at the 55th straight home-game sellout— pounded the steel stands with their feet. Mile High Stadium shook.

This community never has made any mark in major league team sports but that situation is changing. As one fan said to another on leaving the stadium, "Hey, we're going to the Super Bowl."

Once Too Often

Jones had been cracking the Denver defense with short passes to his backs, primarily Don McCauley and Lydell Mitchell, throughout the game. He went to the well once too often, and Jackson said, "I played him [McCauley] a little tighter. I thought I could get there, and Bert let it go. I said to myself, 'Go get it,' and when I had it I ran as hard and as fast as I could."

An earlier interception of a Jones pass in the first period by Bill Thompson, the safety, set up Denver's initial touchdown, which came on a pass of 41 yards by Morton to Rick Upchurch.

A later interception by Louis Wright, the cornerback, led to the final touchdown with 74 seconds left in the game.

Morton, never known for speed in his 12 seasons with the Dallas Cowboys and the New York Giants, scored that one on a 6-yard run. It was his fourth rushing touchdown of the season.

He also had a second scoring pass, to Jack Dolbin in the second period, which ended Denver's only long scoring drive of the day.

Short Pass Preferred

The Colts were moving at the time. Because the Broncos were covering his wide receivers with two men, Jones went for the short pass to his backs, and McCauley and Mitchell, the alternating halfbacks, caught 20 for 186 yards.

The one that Jackson caught decided the game between the teams with the NFL's best records.

In 10 previous games, Jones had only 6 of his 245 attempts intercepted. In addition he was throwing the football yesterday like a fastball pitcher, and his receivers dropped a few.

49ers 20, Saints 17

At San Francisco, Ray Wersching kicked a 42-yard field goal on the final play to give the San Francisco 49ers a 20-17 victory over the New Orleans Saints.

It was Wersching's second field goal and came after the 49ers got a big break on a penalty at the New Orleans 29-yard line. New Orleans' Ernie Jackson intercepted a pass by Jim Plunkett at the 16 to seemingly break up San Francisco's drive to a last-minute score. But defensive tackle Mike Fultz was charged with a roughing-the-passer penalty to give San Francisco a first down at the 29 with 36 seconds left.

Del Williams ran four yards to the 25, and the 49ers let the clock run down to five seconds before stopping it. Wersching then booted his winning field goal as the 49ers beat the Saints for the second time this season.

Chargers 30, Seahawks 28

At Seattle, Rolf Benirschke kicked field goals of 40, 26 and 39 yards while San Diego's offense controlled the ball for the final seven minutes to overcome four touchdown passes by Seattle's Jim Zorn and preserve a 30-28 victory over the Seahawks.

San Diego jumped off to a 13-0 lead on Rickey Young's 1-yard touchdown and Benirschke's first two field goals. But Zorn, who threw for 291 yards, passed for two second-period touchdowns to give the Seahawks a 14-13 halftime lead.

Zorn gave Seattle a 2-13 lead on a 74-yard pass to wide receiver Steve Largent on the sixth play of the second half, and San Diego narrowed the gap to 21-16 on Benirschke's third field goal.

The Chargers moved ahead to stay when quarterback Dan Fouts, making his first start of the season after a long salary holdout, passed 17 yards to Charlie Joiner. Chargers' defensive end Fred Dean scored the final points when he returned Zorn's intercepted pass 22 yards for a touchdown.

Cowboys 14, Redskins 7

At Washington, Roger Staubach picked up a crucial first down with a fourth-down quarterback sneak, then Tony Dorsett scored from the 1-yard line on the next play to give the Dallas Cowboys a 14-7 victory over the Washington Redskins.

Dorsett's score came with 10:08 left in the game and capped a 14-point second-half rally.

Dallas broke a two-game losing streak and raised its record to 9-2. The Redskins fell a game behind the St. Louis Cardinals, 7-4, in the race for the wildcard berth. Chicago and Atlanta, like the Redskins, are 6-5 and still in contention.

Rams 9, Browns 0

At Cleveland, John Cappelletti ran for a touchdown, Rafael Septien added a field goal and the Los Angeles Rams' defense collected its third shutout of the season in a 9-0 victory over the Cleveland Browns.

Quarterback Pat Haden engineered two long first-half scoring drives and then directed a ball-control offense in the second half, enabling the Rams to gain their fourth straight triumph. Los Angeles recovered two Browns' fumbles and intercepted four passes.

On the Rams' first possession, Haden marched the team 86 yards, completing four passes and adding a 23-yard scramble before Cappelletti completed the drive by running seven yards. The extra-point kick failed.

Vikings 13, Packers 6

At Green Bay, Wis., Bob Lee hit Sammy White with a 40-yard scoring pass and Fred Cox kicked two field goals to lift the Minnesota Vikings to a 13-6 victory over the Green Bay Packers in the snow.

The victory gave the Vikings a 7-4 record and a one-game lead over the Chicago Bears in the National Conference's Central Division. The Packers, who have lost five straight, dropped to 2-9.

The snow, which started falling early in the day, reached a depth of about six inches before the game ended. The slippery conditions contributed to the game's first scores.

The Vikings' Brent McClanahan fumbled early in the game and Packers' end Bob Barber recovered on the Green Bay 21. Four plays later, rookie quarterback David Whitehurst rolled five yards around left end and skidded into the end zone.

Minnesota struck back on the first play of the second quarter when Lee connected with White on a sideline pass for a touchdown. White had eluded cornerback Willie Buchanon, who slipped on the ice as he ran downfield.

Oilers 34, Chiefs 20

At Houston, Dan Pastorini's three scoring passes and two touchdown runs by Tim Wilson lifted Houston to a 34-20 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

Pastorini threw a 48-yard touchdown pass to Ken Burrough on the Oilers' first offensive play and he added scoring throws of seven yards to Burrough and three yards to running back Don Hardeman to put the game away in the fourth quarter.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Baltimore	9	2	0	.818	249	167
Miami	8	3	0	.727	255	163
New England	7	4	0	.636	224	167
Buffalo	2	9	0	.200	119	228
NY Jets	2	9	0	.183	165	245
Central						
Pittsburgh	7	4	0	.636	223	197
Cleveland	6	5	0	.545	321	191
Houston	6	5	0	.545	245	175
Cincinnati	6	5	0	.545	178	197
West						
Denver	10	1	0	.909	227	111
Oakland	6	3	0	.600	247	164
San Diego	6	5	0	.545	167	164
Seattle	3	8	0	.272	208	293
Kansas City	2	9	0	.183	167	267

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
Dallas	9	2	0	.818	265	157
St. Louis	7	4	0	.636	238	217
Washington	6	5	0	.545	143	155
NY Giants	4	7	0	.364	131	228
Philadelphia	3	8	0	.273	162	189
Central						
Minnesota	7	4	0	.636	160	144
Chicago	6	5	0	.545	212	234
Detroit	5	6	0	.455	140	202
Green Bay	2	9	0	.183	98	175
Tampa Bay	2	11	0	.000	53	192
West						
Los Angeles	8	3	0	.727	248	108
Atlanta	6	5	0	.545	127	83
San Francisco	5	6	0	.455	144	174
New Orleans	3	8	0	.273	198	252

Thursday's Results

Chicago 41, Detroit 14.
Miami 55, St. Louis 14.

Sunday's Results

Atlanta 17, Tampa Bay 0.
Los Angeles 9, Cleveland 0.
Cincinnati 30, NY Giants 13.
New England 14, Philadelphia 3.
Pittsburgh 23, NY Jets 20.
Houston 34, Kansas City 20.
Minnesota 13, Green Bay 6.
Denver 27, Baltimore 13.
Dallas 14, Washington 7.
San Diego 30, Seattle 28.
San Francisco 20, New Orleans 17.

Monday's Game

Buffalo at Oakland.



Associated Press.

FINAL PLAY—Ray Wersching (No. 14) of San Francisco kicks the field goal that beat New Orleans, 20-17.

Alouettes Rout Eskimos To Capture the Grey Cup

MONTREAL, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Sonny Wade threw three touchdown passes and Don Sweet kicked a record six field goals as the Montreal Alouettes won their fourth Grey Cup today with a convincing 41-6 victory over the Edmonton Eskimos.

A record Grey Cup crowd of 68,205 at the Olympic Stadium sat through freezing temperatures to see the East-West classic played on a field partly covered by ice, a result of yesterday's nine-inch snowfall.

The Alouettes' defense also shone by intercepting Eskimo quarterback Bruce Lemmerman four times and recovering four Edmonton fumbles.

Dicky Harris got Montreal started in the first quarter with an interception that set up Sweet's first field goal from 17 yards.

Sweet, who was selected as the Canadian player of the game, also kicked two singles and three converts, giving him 45 career points in Grey Cup competition, also a record.

In the second quarter, Sweet kicked field goals of 38 and 33 yards, plus a 30-yard single. Dave Cutler finally put Edmonton on the scoreboard in the same quarter with a 38-yard field goal.

In the third quarter, field goals by Sweet of 30 and 23 yards sandwiched one by Cutler of 44 yards.

It was only at 12:47 of the third quarter that Montreal got a touchdown as Wade, who was voted the outstanding offensive player of the game, threw a seven-yard touchdown pass to Peter Dalla Riva. Wade also threw a 10-yard touchdown pass to John O'Leary in the same quarter.

Montreal added 11 points in the final quarter, highlighted by a seven-yard touchdown pass from Wade to Bob Gaddis. Sweet added a 65-yard single on the following kickoff and then a 21-yard field goal.

Alouettes' lineman Glen Weir was voted top defensive player of the game.

(From yesterday's late editions.)

Ali Faces Another Challenge

MADRID, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali faces a challenge to part of his title when the World Boxing Council opens its annual convention here tomorrow.

An application by Ali for an extension of a WBC deadline on agreement to meet the top-ranked contender, Ken Norton, has met with a varied response in council circles and a lively debate is expected.

Norton is expected to attend the convention to argue that Ali is trying to avoid a match against him and to demand he be stripped of half the heavyweight crown. Ali also holds the World Boxing Association title.

The WBC gave Ali until Dec. 31 to agree to fight Norton, who beat Jimmy Young earlier this month. But Ali has asked for an extension until Feb. 15, arguing that he has already met Norton three times—beating him twice—and wants to give other fighters a chance.

Approval Expected

WBC sources said the convention was likely to grant the extension, but with the warning that Ali would lose his title if he did not sign to fight Norton by Feb. 15.

Some WBC members feel that Ali has been shirking his duties as champion by meeting lower-ranked boxers and avoiding major fighters's while others believe that his value to boxing is so great he should be allowed to choose his opposition.

The WBC president, Jose Sulaiman, said: "The point is we all admire the man—he's done an immeasurable amount for boxing—but we have to decide whether we can let him joke around fighting whom he likes when he likes."

"If he's a true champion he must fight the No. 1 contender—otherwise he devalues the meaning of the word champion."

Perennial Problem

The convention will also consider the perennial problem of relations with boxing's other administrative authority, the WBA.

"Frankly I'm tired of the WBA," Sulaiman said. "They aren't a world organization anyway as the European, British and Commonwealth and African boxing federations are affiliated only with the WBC."

"But they exist and while there are two organizations we can't properly regulate ethics and order, which are essential to boxing."

The convention will be deciding whether to make any further approaches to the WBA about a possible union, or to drop the issue after previous lack of success, Sulaiman said.

Banished From Broadway, Frazier Savors the Quiet Life

By Ted Green

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28.—When the New York Knicks unloaded him in October, Walt Frazier left behind a 3,000-square-foot, 45th-floor apartment on Manhattan's East Side, all his furs, foxy ladies and favorite restaurants, several Rolls-Royces and enough designer clothes to keep St. Laurent in business for a year.

He also left behind fond memories of 10 years in New York, where everyone called him Clyde and where he coolly epitomized the Knicks when they were the class of the National Basketball Association.

Since the Knicks made the move that initially stunned and then saddened him, Frazier has stayed with teammate Jim Chones, gotten to bed early and quietly gone about the business of basketball.

Leading the Team

His early statistics with the Cleveland Cavaliers show 18 points a game, 5.6 rebounds, 4.4 assists and 47-per-cent shooting while averaging 37 minutes at guard. The club is winning with him as the quarterback who takes charge in the last five minutes.

Walt Frazier is Clyde of Cleveland now. But even if that's a contradiction in terms, Frazier has a surprise for those who stereotyped him as a materialistic, ego-tripper who'd be miserable without New York's bright lights. He says he's the happiest he's been in years.

"People in New York were saying, 'His ego is so big, not being here will just kill him.' Hey, I can live without the limelight," Frazier said.

"Look, there's no sense pretending Cleveland is New York. No place is New York. Socially, the restaurants, all-night TV, the ladies, the weather . . . it's all drastically different.

"But I'm not the Clyde I was at 25. At 28 or 29 your values change. [He now is 32 years old.] You think about prolonging your career. What is it to have a woman every night? Don't get me wrong. I still love women. I still like to dress—but not as flamboyantly. The Clyde image is still there. It's just not as strong or as important."

Frazier talked about his feelings when the Knicks traded him and during the days that followed.

"You're in one place 10 years and comfortable there, you want to stay," he said. "For a few days I wasn't at all happy to be leaving.

"But I didn't want to stay there if they didn't want me, just to say I finished my career in New York. This team wants me, and that means a lot. It's nice to be wanted. It's more of a family-type situation here, a slower pace, not so high-pressure. I look at it now as the best thing that could have happened to me."

Frazier, who left most of his personal belongings behind in the high-rise apartment he plans to give up, was immediately made to feel welcome by Chones, Cleveland's center. Chones, who has a wife and 15-month-old child, took the new man into his home, saving Frazier from a downtown Cleveland hotel room.

Needs the Room

"One room for me would have been chaos," Frazier said.

"We have a big house," Chones said, "so we invited him to try to make it more comfortable for him. Heck, man, he's not the flashy guy I read about in magazines. He's very intelligent, really knows the game, takes excellent care of his body by exercising and stays on a strict diet."

Frazier is looking at a piece of property in Aurora, Ohio, near the Cavaliers' arena in Richfield. It's a rural setting 25 miles from Cleveland. If he builds there he will have changed from Clyde, toast of the town, to country gentleman.

© Los Angeles Times.

NBA Results

Sunday's Games

New Jersey 99, Seattle 96 (K. Porter 22, Hillman 19; Williams 36, Webster 18).

Portland 100, Los Angeles 93 (Neal 33, Davis 13, Owens 13; Taum 25, Nixon 15).

Phoenix 115, Denver 97 (Westphal 48, Davis 13, Adams 13, Perry 13; Thompson 24, Roberts 18).

New Orleans 115, Kansas City 105 (Maravich 41, Robinson 18, Goodrich 18; Birdsong 23, Wedman 20).

Elmore Autopsy

ROME, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Initial results of an autopsy today on a U.S. basketball player, Bob Elmore, who was found dead with a syringe and heroin packet beside him, indicated a high probability that he died from a narcotics overdose, the police said.

College Basketball Preview

Midwest Is a Powerhouse

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—There is wide basketball excitement throughout the Big Ten Conference. Purdue has sold out its 14,123-seat arena for the first time. Ohio State may have the best freshman class in the nation, and Michigan State and Wisconsin are not far behind.

Although Minnesota will remain on probation until next October, the NCAA has finally allowed the 6-foot-10-inch Mike Thompson, the nation's top big man, and 6-10 Dave Winey to play.

But if the Big Ten race should be one of the toughest and the conference one of the strongest, consider that Notre Dame, Marquette and Detroit, the area's three top independents, all were ranked in the preseason Top 20 polls.

The Midwest has produced the last two national champions, Indiana and Marquette, and a third is a possibility.

Tough Front Line

Purdue and Minnesota have been installed as the preseason favorites for Big Ten honors. Fred Schaus, the Purdue coach, has a strong front line composed of 6-8 Walter Jordan, who is in his fourth season as a starter; Joe Barry Carroll, a 7-1 sophomore who blocked 80 shots last season, and 6-7 Wayne Walls.

It will take until the Pillsbury tournament on Dec. 29-30 before the real Minnesota team, with its huge front line, will be able to play together. Winey has been suspended for three games by the NCAA and Thompson has been suspended for seven games. Kenny McHale, 6-11, is recuperating from an Achilles tendon injury.

Elsewhere in the Big Ten, Michigan suffered a severe setback when Phil Hubbard, its 6-7 center and a 19.7 scorer, underwent knee surgery early this month.

The Wolverines, who also lost Rickey Green and Steve Grote to graduation, can only recoup with the help of 6-10 Mike Robinson, a junior college all-American, and Mike McGee, 6-5, and John Johnson, 6-4, who both were high school standouts.

Earvin Johnson, 6-8, was one of the most sought after players in the nation, Johnson ended up at Michigan State, as did 6-8 Jay Vincent. Wisconsin which started four freshmen last season, has added 6-9 Larry Petty, and Wes Mathews, a 6-1 guard.

Better Than Most

But Ohio State, which finished in last place in the Big Ten for the last two seasons, did best of all in landing 6-11 Herb Williams, the Ohio player-of-the-year; 6-3 Ken Page, 5-9 Todd Penn, and 6-2 Carter Scott.

Last season was not an easy one for Bobby Knight, the Indiana coach, as the Hoosiers finished with a 14-13 won-lost record and several players left the team. Additionally, Kent Benson has been graduated and gone on to professional basketball as the top draft choice of the Milwaukee Bucks.

Ray Tolbert, 6-9, who was Indiana's Mr. Basketball, and another freshman, 6-8 Steve Risley, will have to fill the gap.

Marquette, the first independent team to win a national championship since Texas-El Paso accomplished the feat in 1966, responded with their NCAA present for Al McGuire, who retired after 13 seasons of coaching to begin a career in business and sports broadcasting.

Marquette, which now is in the hands of Hank Raymonds, McGuire's longtime aide, will have eight returning letter men, including the starting guards, Butch Lee and Jim Boylan, and its 6-10 center, Jerome Whitehead. But, said Raymonds, if his team was to be a national power again Bernard Toone, 6-9, would have to develop.

Notre Dame was right behind Ohio State in the recruiting battle. Digger Phelps, the coach, brought in five promising freshmen to go with a good nucleus from last season's 22-7 team. The 6-11, 250-pound Bill Laimbeer will also return to eligibility. The top players who will be back are Dave Batton, Bruce Flowers and Duck Williams.

Detroit, which was competing with Notre Dame and Marquette, never received much recognition for its 25-4 finish and its ranking in the Top 20. The three top scorers are back from that team, including John Long (20.3) and Terry Tyler (17.4).

This is the second of a series of articles prepared by Sam Goldaper, Tony Kornheiser, Parton Keese and Leonard Koppett of The New York Times.

The Midlands

If the coaches know best, Cincinnati should have little trouble winning the Metro-7 championship. They made the Bearcats a near-unanimous choice in their preseason poll.

The only dissenter was Gale Catlett, the Cincinnati coach. He cast his vote for Louisville, saying the Cardinals "have the top five players in the league, but if our players are healthy and can play, I feel our first 10 players are as good as any in the country."

The battle for the Big Eight title should be between Kansas State, last year's champion, and Kansas. The Missouri Valley Conference may be glad it has two new teams—Indiana State and Creighton—but maybe not, since they are favored to fight it out for the league crown.

Accompanying the coaches' Metro-7 poll was another vote by the league's media directors. They chose 6-10 Bob Miller of Cincinnati as the most likely to be named their player of the year. Miller, a four-year starter, led the Bearcats to a 25-5 record. To go along with Miller, Cincinnati has Mike Jones and Lionel Harvey in the frontcourt.

Perennial Power

Louisville, a perennial power, lost high-scoring Wesley Cox to the pros, but if Ricky Gallon, the 7-footer, and Rick Wilson stay scholastically eligible, the Cardinals figure to battle Florida State, Georgia Tech and Memphis State for runner-up honors. The class of the Cardinals should be Darrell Griffith, the 6-3 exciting sophomore guard.

At Georgia Tech, three starters return, including Tico Brown. The Engineers have also landed two fine newcomers in Sam Drummer, 6-5, the national junior college player of the year at Atlanta's DeKalb South.

Though Kansas State lost Larry Dassie and Darryl Winston, it still has Mike Evans and Curtis Redding. Evans, a 6-1 senior guard, was the league's most valuable player with an 18.3 scoring average.

A fruitful recruiting season will give Kansas much improved speed and depth. The Jayhawks came up with Darnell Valentine, one of the five top guards in the nation, to join John Douglas, an all-conference selection, in the backcourt.

Colorado had its best recruiting year in history. Coach Bill Blair has bolstered the rebounding with the addition of 6-9 Dave Netherton, 6-8 Brian Johnson and 6'9 Craig Austin.

Good Off Boards

Larry Bird, with his 32.8 average, the third highest in the nation, and his 13.7 rebounding mark, the seventh best, led Indiana State to an NIT berth.

Creighton also has a star in 6-8 Rick Apke, whose older brother Tom is the head coach. But the biggest excitement in Bluejay country is the incoming crop, the best in the school's history.

Elsewhere in the conference, New Mexico State, the highest scoring team in the valley the last two seasons, has 6-8 Albert Jones again. Joining him will be Robert Gunn, a junior-college all-American, plus two 6-6 starters, Notie Pate and Micah Owens. Wichita State has Lynbert (Cheese) Johnson, the 6-5 forward, one of the four returning starters.

At Bradley everybody is back, including Roger Phegley, who had a 27.8 average. The Braves also have Robert Jenkins, a talented junior-college transfer, and a 7-footer in Tom Prusator.

Swimming Meet In Hot Water

BOLZANO, Italy, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Officials canceled the second day of the Fly Cup swimming meet yesterday when they found the water in the heated swimming pool was at 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

Officials said the pool's thermostat apparently malfunctioned, causing heaters to raise the water temperature from the normal 79 degrees Fahrenheit.

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York Islanders 4, Detroit 1 (Gillies, Price, Parise, Harris; Lochead).

Boston 4, St. Louis 1 (Park, Schmautz, Cashman, Marcotte; Ogilvie).

Philadelphia 2, Los Angeles 0 (Bridgman, Lonsberry).

Buffalo 3, New York Rangers 2 (Selling, Perreault, Luce; Hickey, Debois).

WHA Result

Sunday's Game

Birmingham 4, Winnipeg 3 (Linesman, Stewart, Hughes, Stephenson; Guindon, Krykow; Hedberg).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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هكذا من الأصل

Art Buchwald

Close Encounters

WASHINGTON.—A group of us were jogging in Rock Creek Park the other morning when a flying saucer from outer space hovered over us and then made a perfect three-point landing. Out of it stepped a dozen little green people.


Buchwald

One of them, who wore four stars on his shoulders, seemed to be in charge.

"Take us to your leader," he said.

We looked at each other, perplexed.

"What did you say?" Sullivan asked.

"I said take us to your leader. Don't you understand English?"

"We don't really have a leader," my friend Guggenheim said.

"But we have a President."

"Maybe," said Lindstrom, "we should take him to Sen. Robert Byrd. He has more clout than the President."

• • •

"I'm not sure," Redfern said. "Sen. Russell Long is the real power in this country. Nothing gets through without Long's approval."

"What about Tip O'Neill? He's really calling the shots on the hill," I said.

The four-star green person was getting impatient.

"We don't have all day. Will you make up your minds? We heard Henry Kissinger was your leader."

"That was a year ago. Everything is changed now. Kissinger is only a professor at Georgetown University."

"Look, we came a long way."

Goya Auction in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—For the first time in Spain, a painting by the 18th-century Spanish master Goya has been put up for auction. The Duran Gallery here said that it would auction "St. Anthony of Padua," dated before 1785, with a reserve price of 4 million pesetas ($47,000) on Dec. 20.

the green person said, "and we're tired. Are you going to take us to your leader or aren't you?"

"We'd like to," said Guggenheim apologetically, "but at the moment nobody is really in charge."

"How do you get things done if no one is in charge?" the green leader asked.

• • •

"We don't get much done," I told him. "We just seem to go along with everyone doing his own thing. The President says he wants to do one thing. Congress says it wants to do another, and finally a compromise is made which doesn't satisfy anyone. Would you like to meet Arthur Burns?"

"Is he your leader?"

"No, but he's in charge of our money supply and he's giving President Carter fits."

The green person thought we were putting him on.

"Every country has to have a leader," he said, menacing us with what looked like a laser pistol.

"Please," begged Redfern, "we're trying to be helpful. But no one has ever asked us to take him to our leader before. Carter promised to be our leader but he's still trying to get the hang of it. It isn't easy to be a leader in the United States. If you had landed in the Soviet Union you would have been taken to the Kremlin right away."

The green person said something to the other green persons that we didn't understand. They all started chattering at the same time.

• • •

Then the green leader turned to us.

"Since you don't have one, they want to know if you would like me to be your leader."

"I wouldn't mind," Guggenheim said.

"Suits me," Redfern agreed.

"It's up for grabs if you want it," Lindstrom told him. "As a matter of courtesy you ought to clear it with Fritz Mondale in the White House."

"Who's he?"

"He's in charge of all administration appointments for outer space."

A Museum for Rommel in Egyptian Desert

By Bahgat Badie

CAIRO (Reuters).—The vanquished, rather than the victor, of the North African campaigns of World War II will be the focal point for a new museum to be opened at Mersa Matruh next month.

The museum will center on the life and works of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, commander of the German Afrika Korps who became known as the "Desert Fox."

Mersa Matruh, an Egyptian coastal town about 160 miles west of Alexandria, was a key point in the desert campaigns fought by the Eighth Army (the "Desert Rats") under the command of the late Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery against Rommel's German troops.

The governor's office in Mersa Matruh has announced that the museum will be opened on Dec. 11. It will contain weapons and other battle equipment left behind by the Afrika Korps.

Manfred Rommel, son of the late German commander, will be invited to attend the opening ceremony, together with ambassadors of 33 countries which took part in World War II—Allied and Axis alike.

Personal Belongings

Manfred Rommel, according to the Middle East News Agency, has decided to present the new museum with his father's personal belongings, campaign maps and the field marshal's baton that he carried during the battle of Alamein.

The museum is built inside a cave on a tiny rocky island, two miles off Mersa Matruh.

The idea of building a Rommel museum in Mersa Matruh was put into effect by its former governor-general, Saad Mamoum.

Gen. Mamoum, now governor of Cairo, was commander of the Egyptian Second Army during the Arab-Israeli war of October, 1973. Like most Egyptian Army officers, Gen. Mamoum was fascinated by the German Army's discipline during World War II.

President Anwar Sadat, then a young officer with the rank of captain, was an outspoken admirer of the Germans who landed in prison after he was suspected by the British occupation forces of spying. His admiration led him to study German in prison.

100 Miles West

In the dusty little town of Alamein, about 100 miles west of Mersa Matruh, a ceremony was held on Oct. 29, to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the battle, where Montgomery dug in and finally turned the tide against the Afrika Korps.

The annual ceremony was attended by most foreign ambassadors in Cairo.

There are British, Commonwealth, German and Italian cemeteries overlooking the Mediterranean. Thousands of small white crosses are a reminder of the great battle into which both Rommel and Montgomery threw all their forces to fight for much-needed fuel supplies.

Without fuel for his tanks, Rommel knew his campaign would grind to a halt.


Keystone.

The Desert Fox during North African campaign.

The Alamein museum, full of British, German and Italian replicas of the battle, now also houses models representing the successful Egyptian crossing of the Bar Lev Line in the 1973 war with Israel.

Israeli Material

The museum also contains weapons, helmets and other war materials left over by the Israelis during their retreat from the line.

The most graphic reminder of World War II battles, in addition to the Alamein and Mersa Matruh museums, is a collection of wrecked hulks of German and Allied tanks and guns recovered from the desert and assembled by the roadside.

There are also artillery pieces and open German half-tracks of the kind that often appear in the background of photographs of Rommel.

The Rommel Museum, besides being a tourist attraction, is in an area where the Mediterranean offers lovely white sandy beaches.

The Egyptian government is fully aware of its tourist potential, and there have been several offers from Western European countries to build resorts in the area.

PEOPLE: *U.K. Baronet Vanishes And Mother Sues Him*

London police said Monday that they might call in Interpol to help trace a missing British baronet whose culture-travel business has closed and whose mother is suing him for more than £13,000 ($23,400). Sir Reupert Mackeson, 35, whose family once owned a major British brewery, disappeared last month. Police said that they have received complaints that his travel business, Master Classes, closed down owing £8,000 to people who had paid to go on cultural trips to Europe. Meanwhile, his mother, Lady Althea Mackeson, is suing him for the return of jewelry worth £10,000 and about £3,100 cash, which she said she lent him two years ago. Police, who are trying to trace the baronet through his friends and family, fear the aristocracy might have closed ranks as they are said to have done during inquiries into the disappearance of Lord Lucan, sought for the murder of his children's nurse in November, 1974.

• • •

The Pentagon has won the 1977 Doublespeak Award of the National Council of Teachers of English in the United States for referring to the neutron bomb as a "radiation-enhancement weapon." The neutron bomb is capable of killing all life within its range while doing little damage to buildings.

• • •

Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., has become Shirley Hardwick in her second marriage, but she says that she will call herself Rep. Chisholm. Saturday, at a suburban hotel in Buffalo, N.Y., the congresswoman, 52, married Arthur Hardwick jr., 61, a former state assemblyman who runs a liquor store in Buffalo. Her legal name became Mrs. Hardwick, but she said that when she runs for re-election in 1980, it will still be as Shirley Chisholm.

• • •

Film maker Stanley Kramer, saying that he hopes to shake "The Beverly Hills Syndrome," has purchased a $500,000 home near Seattle. "The Beverly Hills Syndrome finally got to me," Kramer, 64, said. "I have two young girls, ages 10 and 7, and I'd like them to go to school in another kind of school system, one that isn't so tied up with the entertainment industry. And I like clean air."


Shirley Chisholm
. . . *married again.*

• • •

There was an extra passenger on board the Sabena airlines regular flight from New York when it landed in Brussels Monday. Mrs. Rosa Salem-Makkar of Cairo gave birth to a son in the upper salon of the Boeing 747 as it flew over Ireland. A Sabena spokesman said that Mrs. Salem-Makkar was aided by two of the plane's cabin staff and a doctor who was on board. The baby was named Jimmy; the mother was en route to Cairo to be with her husband for the birth. Mother and son, now in a Brussels hospital, will continue on to Cairo in a few days.

• • •

The grave site of Elvis Presley was opened to public viewing Sunday and of course thousands of fans turned out in freezing temperatures to stand in line for the opening. Vernon Presley, Elvis's father, said the site wasn't quite ready but decided to open the site anyway: "I still have a little work to do to get it perfect, but we just couldn't hold back the people any longer." Elvis died Aug. 16.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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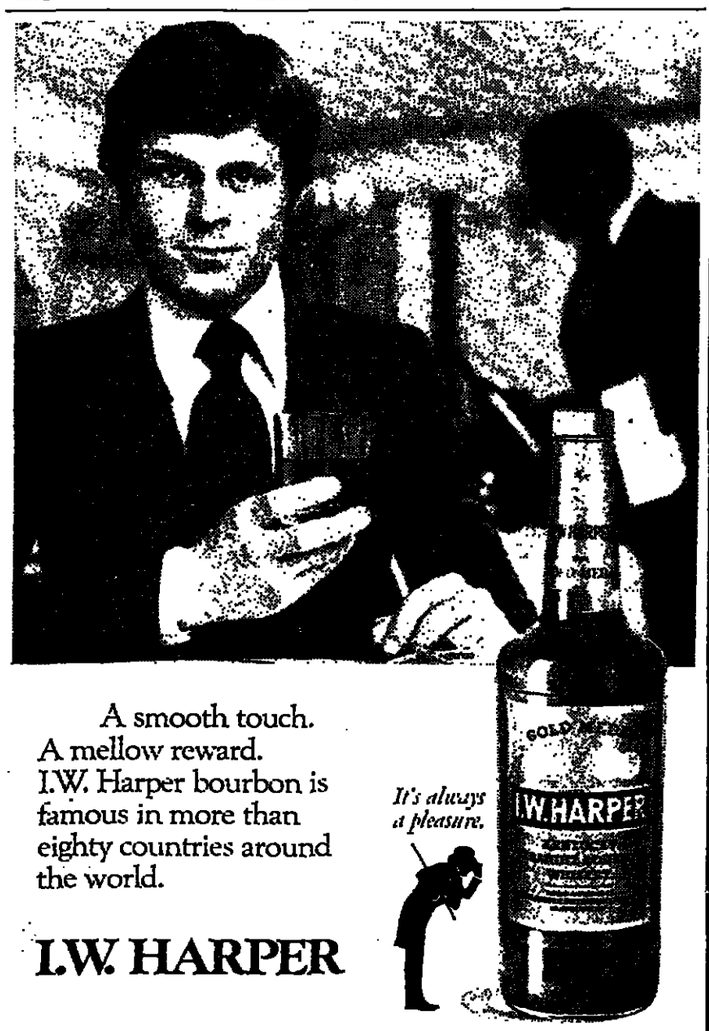
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